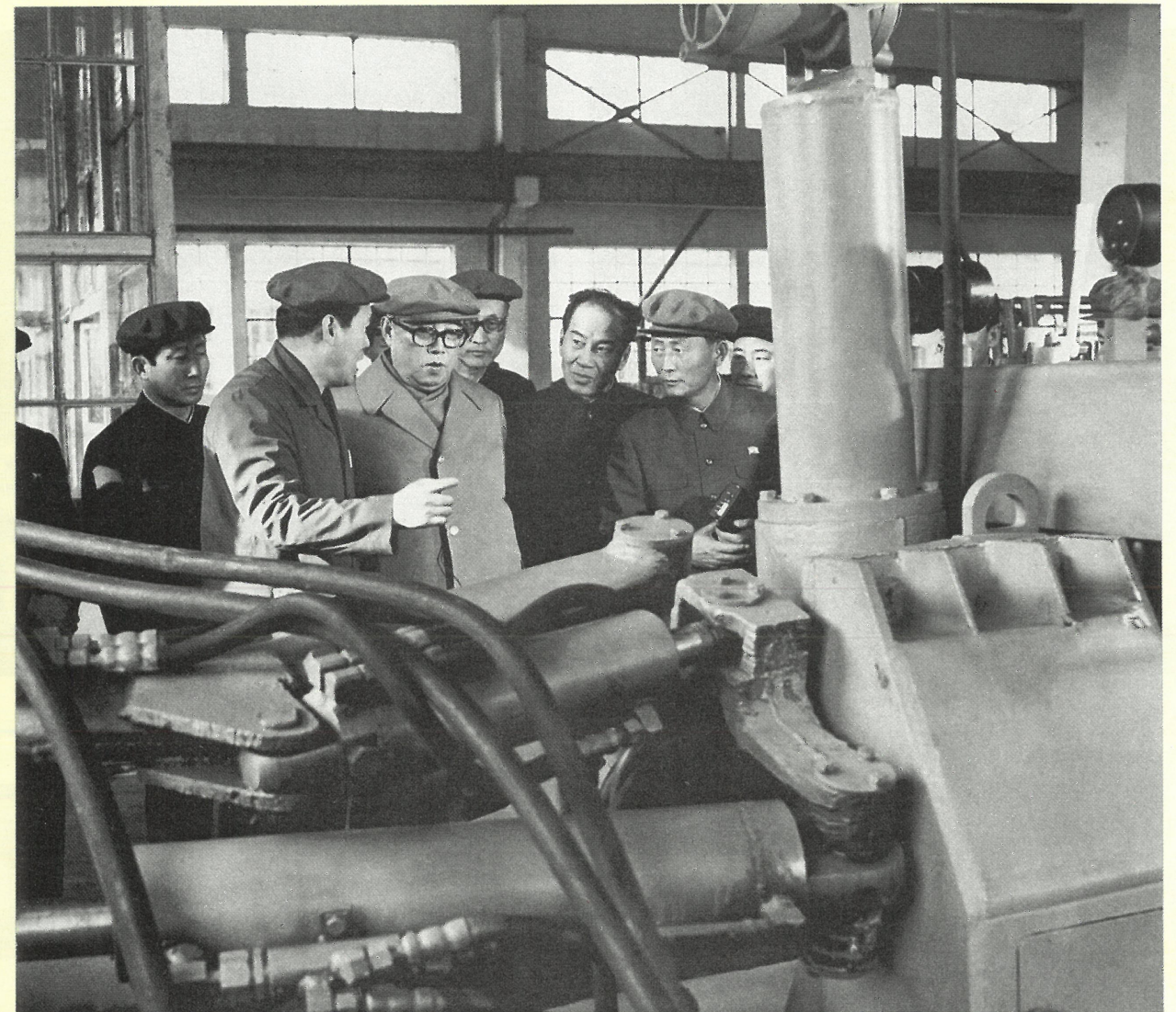




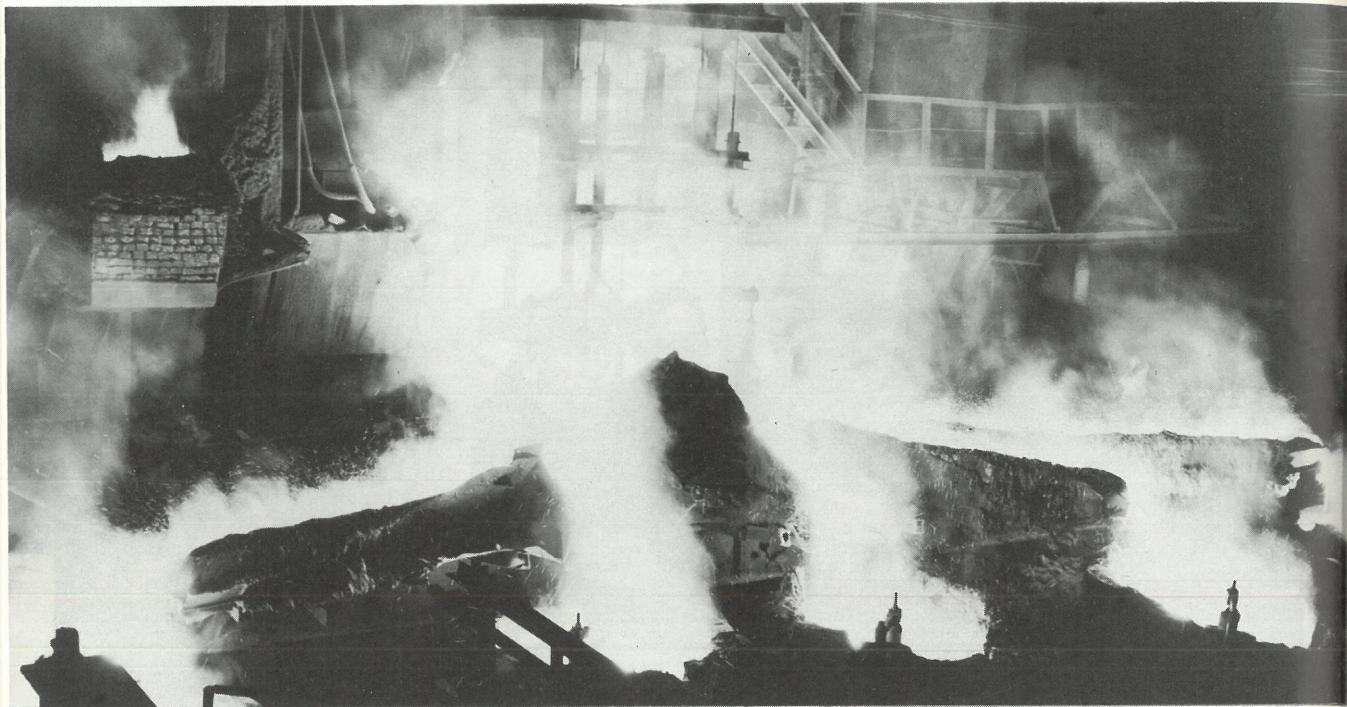
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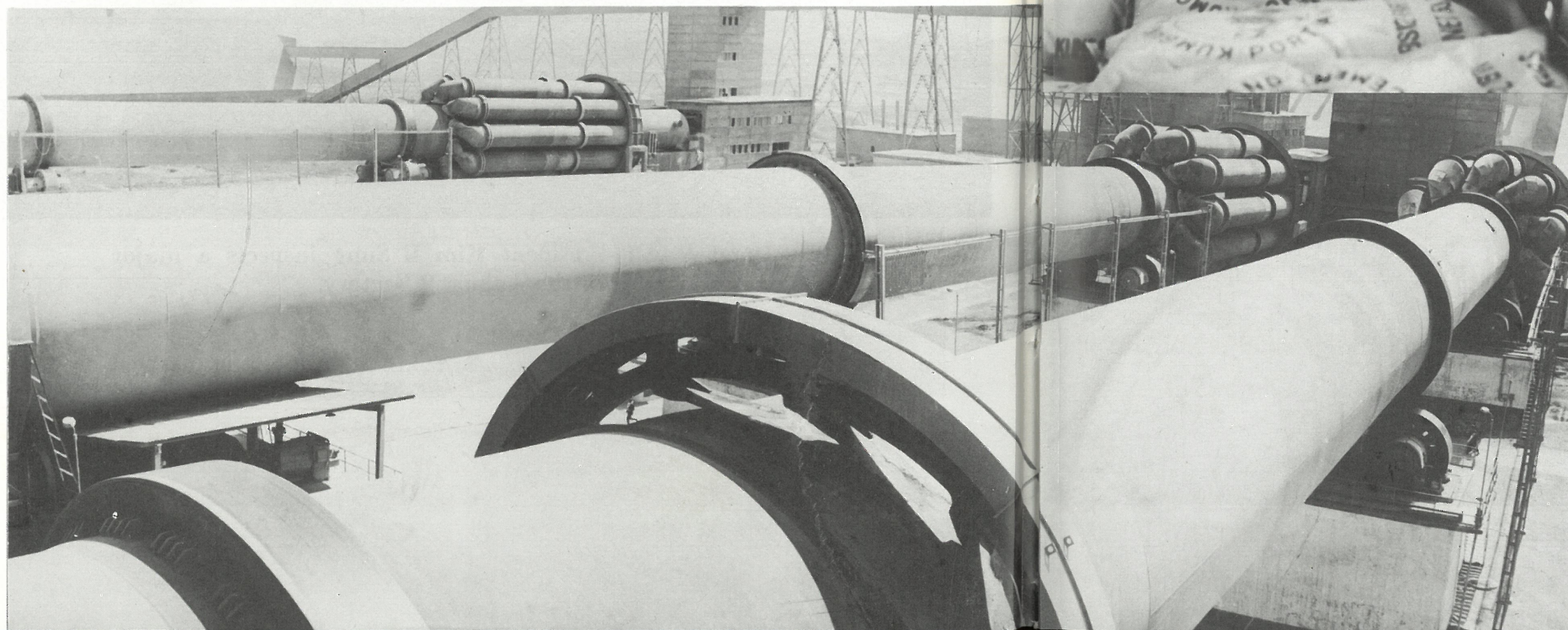


The great leader President Kim Il Sung inspects a major production process of the August 9 Factory

INNOVATIONS EVERYWHERE



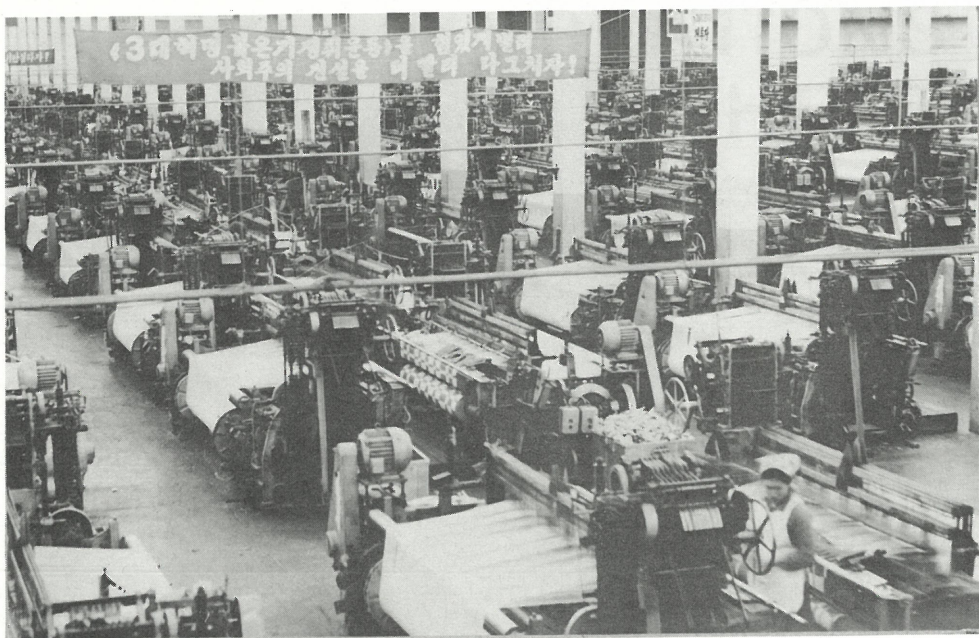
Molten iron pours out



Cement is mass-produced

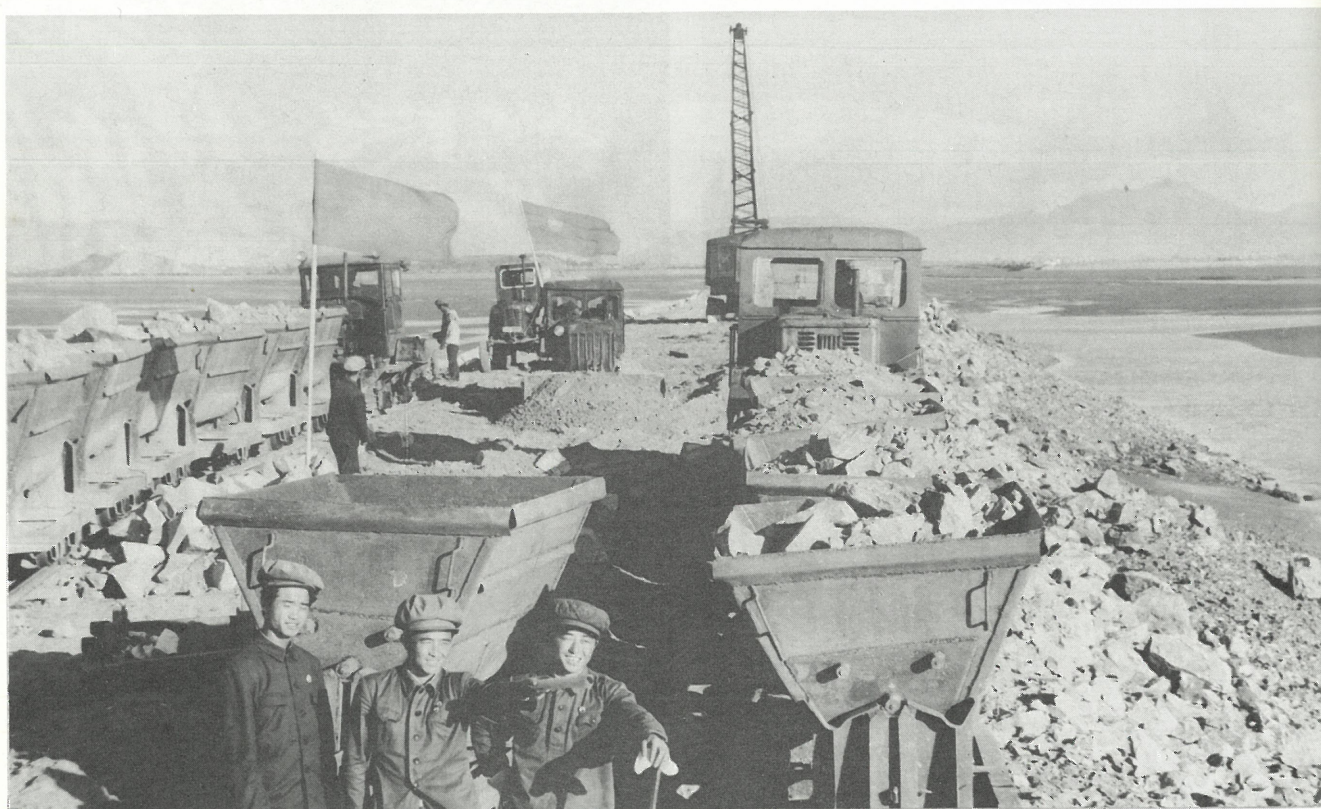


A rich haul of fish



The weaving shop of the Hamhung Woolen Textile Mill makes innovations in production

Young tideland reclaimers are out to carry out the decision of the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea



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KIM IL SUNG

The Working Class Should Become the Pivotal Force in the Struggle for Modelling the Whole of Society on the Juche Idea

Speech Delivered at the Sixth Congress of the General
Federation of Trade Unions of Korea

November 30, 1981

Comrades,

Today the Sixth Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea is conducting its work successfully amidst a great expectation and interest of the entire working class and the working masses of our country. All the Party and people are warmly congratulating this congress and sincerely wish it success.

This congress is an event of historic significance in the endeavours to step up the building of socialism in the country and model the whole of society after the Juche idea. The congress will demonstrate the united strength and lofty revolutionary spirit of the Korean working class rallied closely around our Party to the whole world and will forcefully call up all the workers and other sections of the working masses to the struggle for modelling the whole of society after the Juche idea.

Expressing my great satisfaction with the successful progress of its work due to the high political enthusiasm and active participation of you comrade delegates, I warmly congratulate the Sixth Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

Under the correct leadership of our Party the trade unions have honourably discharged their lofty

mission and weighty duties to the Party and the revolution in the past years. As reliable organizations under our Party for mass education, they have given revolutionary education to their members and united them firmly around the Party, mobilizing them actively for the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks assigned by the Party.

As a result of the vigorous struggle for revolutionizing and working-classing the working masses, a great change has taken place in the ideological and moral qualities of the workers and trade unionists. All workers and trade unionists espouse the revolutionary thought of our Party, the Juche idea, as firmly as their revolutionary faith, and are working with all devotion for the completion of the revolutionary cause of Juche out of intense loyalty to the Party. Today our workers are brimming over with the spirit of valuing the interests of society and the collective more than their personal interests and of working and living in a revolutionary way as befits those of a revolutionary nation and an epoch of struggle.

Holding high the torch of the Chollima Movement lighted by the workers of Kangson, the trade unions developed the movement vigorously among the working masses in the past and thus

greatly contributed to socialist construction in the country. Imbued with noble loyalty to the Party and the revolution, our workers forged ahead briskly in the spirit of Chollima plus speed campaign and brought about uninterrupted advancement in all fields of the revolution and construction. As a result of the selfless labour efforts of our heroic workers, wonders and radical changes took place and creative structures of lasting value sprang up everywhere in the country, and the might of the country further increased.

I highly appreciate the great services rendered by our workers and trade unionists to the country and the people in the past years, and I extend warm thanks to all of them who have further consolidated and developed our socialist system and added lustre to the militant power of the Korean working class and the honour of Juche Korea by their devoted endeavours and creative labour.

Comrades,

Today our socialist construction is progressing very fast and our revolution is entering a new stage of development.

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea put forward the majestic programme of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

Modelling the whole society on the Juche idea is the general task of our revolution and a historic cause which the working class should carry out to the finish responsibly. The working class can fulfil its historical mission only when it patterns the whole of society after the Juche idea and thus frees the entire working people from all types of domination and slavery and realizes the independence of the working masses completely.

The working class is the leading class of the revolution and the pivotal force of our revolution responsible for the cause of modelling the whole of society after the Juche idea. Without the leading role and pivotal activity of the working class our revolution cannot move forward and the historic cause of modelling the whole society after the Juche idea cannot be achieved.

Deeply conscious of its historical mission, the working class should strive unyieldingly to accomplish the cause of modelling the whole society on the

Juche idea.

For this purpose, it is necessary to develop the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions energetically. Only then is it possible to make Juche-type communists of all members of society and transform all spheres of social life after the pattern of the working class to capture the ideological and material fortresses of communism successfully.

It is the basic task of trade unions to carry on the three revolutions energetically. By developing the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions vigorously under the banner of the three revolutions, the trade unions should advance every sector of socialist construction without letup.

Trade unions should intensify the ideological revolution and thoroughly revolutionize the workers and their members.

The cardinal point in the ideological revolution is imbuing the working people with our Party's revolutionary thought, the Juche idea.

The Juche idea of our Party is an invincible revolutionary idea created, and its correctness confirmed, in the midst of the struggle for the independence of the working masses. It constitutes the guiding principle that must be adhered to in the struggle for modelling the whole society on the Juche idea. In the revolutionary struggle and construction work the working class should always regard this idea as the sole guiding idea and think and act in keeping with its requirements.

The workers should arm themselves with the Juche out-look on the revolution through an intense study of the Juche idea, Party policy and revolutionary traditions, and struggle devotedly to defend the purity of this idea and achieve its overall victory. The workers and trade union members should firmly maintain the independent and creative stands in the attitude of the master of the revolution and responsibly carry out their assigned revolutionary tasks by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The workers should acquire strong class and revolutionary consciousness.

Today the working class has undergone the alternation of generations and the main force of its ranks is made up of workers of the new generation

who have no experience in the ordeals of the revolution. This situation demands that the work of enhancing the class and revolutionary consciousness of the workers be further strengthened. Without conducting this work continuously, it is impossible not only to carry on the revolution but also to safeguard the gains of the revolution already registered.

The workers should be deeply aware of their mission and duty as a class, have an implacable hatred for the exploiting classes and the system of exploitation, and stick to their class stand and revolutionary principle in whatever difficult and complex circumstances.

Today the revolutionary situation is very complex. The imperialists and class enemies are daily intensifying their subversive moves and sabotage. The workers and trade union members should increase their revolutionary vigilance and resolutely combat the ideological and cultural infiltration of the imperialists and their subversive moves and sabotage. They should work and live in a militant way, always ready and alert.

The workers and trade unionists should love labour and work conscientiously.

Love of labour is one of the most salient qualities of the communist. Only he who works honestly for society and the collective and tempers himself in a revolutionary way through labour can be a true communist. The workers and trade unionists should regard labour as worthwhile and honourable and work faithfully, observing labour discipline voluntarily and working hard to carry out all their production assignments without fail.

The communal property of the state and society is precious wealth produced by the working masses by the sweat of their brow. It is a valuable asset for the prosperity of the country and the welfare of the people. With a high sense that they are masters of the country's economic life, the workers and trade union members should take good care of their machines, their workshops and their factories and sparingly use all the nation's wealth, be it large or small. They should also combat the careless handling and wastage of the communal property of the state and society.

It is an inherent requirement of socialist and communist society for all its members to work, study and live together, helping and leading each other forward on the communist, collectivist principle: "One for all and all for one". The workers and trade union members should eradicate individualism and selfishness handed down from the old society, and acquire the communist trait of loving and treasuring their organization and collective and working with all devotion for the interests of society and the people and for the interests of the Party and the revolution.

Trade unions should vigorously rouse the workers and their members to the technical revolution.

Only when the technical revolution is pushed forward, can independent and creative lives be better provided to the working people freed from exploitation and oppression, and the cause of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea be carried out with success. Pushing forward the technical revolution is an important guarantee for Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy and for an early attainment of the ten long-term goals of socialist economic construction.

The technical revolution is an undertaking for the producer masses and of the producer masses. Our workers, technicians and trade unionists should briskly conduct a movement for technical innovations and inventions with a high degree of awareness that they are directly in charge of the technical revolution. They should technically improve the existing machinery and equipment and invent and manufacture more new, up-to-date ones by giving full play to their wisdom and talents. They should thus continue to raise the level of the technical equipment of the national economy, actively adopt the achievements of modern science and technology and accelerate mechanization, automation and the introduction of remote control in production.

Intensifying creative cooperation among workers, scientists and technicians is important in the technical revolution. Proper combination of the rich experience of the broad masses of producers and the knowledge of the scientists and technicians is essential to score excellent results in technological progress.

With a high spirit of comradely cooperation, they should make collective technical innovations in all areas of the national economy, teaching and learning from each other and pulling their efforts and wisdom together.

The workers, scientists and technicians should combat mystery of technology, conservatism and empiricism which hinder technological progress. They should think and act boldly in technical reconstruction. In this way they will break off the old technical norms and rated capacities and continuously renew norms and records in all sectors of the national economy.

Trade unions should give a powerful impetus to the cultural revolution among the workers and union members.

The cultural revolution is one of the basic revolutionary tasks of the working class and trade union organizations. Only through the cultural revolution can they eliminate cultural backwardness left over from the old society, create a socialist and communist culture and develop the working people into fully rounded men of a communist type.

A major task of the cultural revolution at present is to raise markedly the technical and cultural standards of the working people. Ours is an age of science and technology. All processes of production in modern times are precisely technical processes. Without the knowledge of modern science and technology it will be impossible to develop production quickly and advance the technical revolution vigorously.

The workers and trade unionists should regard study as their first revolutionary duty, diligently study anytime and anywhere, and intensify the dissemination of knowledge of science and technology and the work of passing on technical skills. They should thus raise their technical and skill levels and master their specialities. True to the Party's policy for intellectualizing the whole society, the workers and union members should study hard under the study-while-work system including factory college, and acquire the general knowledge and the knowledge of modern science and technology equal to that of the college and university graduate in the near future.

Cultured ways of life and work should be thoroughly established in all spheres of activity. The workers and union members should strive to keep their working environments at factories clean, thoroughly establish system and order in production and improve the qualities and attractiveness of products. They should keep the streets, villages, houses and cultural facilities clean and tidy and manage them properly. They should get rid of the outdated habits of life and live in a sound way with a high level of cultural attainments and noble moral qualities.

In order to successfully carry out its historical mission, the working class must strengthen its alliance with the peasants and working-classize them thoroughly.

The peasantry is a dependable ally of the working class and one of the main forces of our revolution. Working-class leadership and assistance to the peasants should be strengthened and the latter transformed on the pattern of the former so as to working-classize the whole society. Only then will socialism emerge completely victorious.

The working class should equip the peasants solidly with its revolutionary ideology, widely spread its advanced culture to the countryside and quickly raise the technical and cultural standards of the peasants. The working class should also increase its material and technical assistance to the countryside, so that agriculture is put on an industrial basis as soon as possible and the peasants are freed from difficult work. Thus, the ideological, technical and cultural backwardness of the countryside and all class distinctions should be eliminated and a classless society, a completely triumphant socialist society, should be built.

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea is a dependable assistant of our Party which strives to defend our Party politically and ideologically and to carry out its revolutionary line.

It is the highest principle of the trade union activities to be boundlessly loyal to our Party and uphold its ideology and leadership.

Trade unions should firmly establish the monolithic ideological system of the Party in their organizations, faithfully follow its leadership and build up a

system of work and a revolutionary habit to carry out Party line and policy unconditionally.

Trade unions should arm the working masses of all strata politically and ideologically to unite them rock-firm around the Party, and see that they follow the Party to the end and defend it resolutely in any storm and stress.

Trade union organizations should strengthen the guidance of their members' organizational life. The political integrity of their members can only be developed through their organizational life. Union organizations should set up a proper system to guide the organizational life of their members and put this life on a regular basis. They should ensure that all their members conscientiously participate in the organizational life with a high sense of organization to temper themselves in a revolutionary way.

It is an important duty of trade unions to carry on mass movements vigorously under the leadership of the Party. Trade union organizations should extensively draw their members into various forms of mass movements to reeducate them in a communist way and actively mobilize them to fulfil the political and economic tasks assigned by the Party.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is a powerful mass movement to transform people in a communist way and step up socialist economic construction by vigorously carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. Trade union organizations should induce the workers and their members to take an active part in the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement and to play the central role in the fulfilment of the three revolutions under the militant slogan, "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

Energetically conducting the movement to follow the example of the unassuming heroes is an important policy advanced by our Party at present. Trade union organizations should develop this movement efficiently and see to it that their members work devotedly for the country and the people with great loyalty to the Party and the revolution and in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work.

They should energetically launch the socialist emulation drive and various do-good-things campaigns and get the workers and their members to

work always with great revolutionary zeal and to add to the economy of the country.

They should actively enlist workers and their members, the masters of the socialist economy, in the management of enterprises and arouse them briskly to take part in grand socialist construction. They should thus see to it that the T'aean work system is applied more thoroughly in all fields of the national economy and that a new revolutionary upsurge is brought about on all fronts of socialist construction.

Reunifying the divided country is the greatest national desire of the entire Korean people and the most important revolutionary task facing our working class and other labouring masses at present.

Owing to the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea and the "two Koreas" plot of the partitionists, our country has been divided for 36 years and the danger of the nation's perpetual division is growing as the days go by. We should reunify the split country as early as possible to check the perpetual division and achieve the uniform development of the country.

The entire workers and people of all social strata in Korea should uphold the new policy for national reunification put forward at the Sixth Congress of our Party and come out as one in the solemn struggle to reunify the country by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The main obstacle to the country's reunification is the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their "two Koreas" move. The Korean workers and people from all walks of life should wage an active struggle to drive the US imperialist aggressive army from south Korea, realize the liberation of the whole nation and smash the US imperialists' move to create "two Koreas".

In order to achieve independent and peaceful reunification it is imperative to eliminate the military fascist rule and democratize society in south Korea. The south Korean working class should valiantly come out in the struggle to attain this goal, and energetically lead the righteous patriotic struggle of the broad masses in the forefront of the anti-fascist struggle for democratization.

It is a solemn national duty of our workers and

people to support and encourage the just patriotic struggle of their counterpart in south Korea. The workers in the northern half of the Republic should make every effort to give active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the workers and patriots in the south, always remembering that they are undauntedly fighting bloody battles for democracy and national reunification despite the grim conditions of cruel military fascist dictatorship.

The country's reunification is a common cause of the nation. It can only be achieved by the united efforts of the whole nation. All the Koreans in north and south and abroad should form a great national united front, regardless of the difference in ideology, social system, party affiliation and political view, and fight in solid unity under the banner of national reunification.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is international, and the Korean revolution is a part of the world revolution. Strengthening the international revolutionary forces and cementing solidarity with them is an important guarantee for earlier victory of the Korean revolution and triumphant advance of the world revolution.

Our working class and trade unions should strive to unite with the working class in all lands in their struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism, and strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

The Korean working class and trade unions should resolutely struggle to check and frustrate the imperialist moves for aggression and war and safeguard world peace and security, and, in this struggle, they should strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the international revolutionary forces including the working class the world over.

Our working class and trade unions should render active support and encouragement to the sacred cause of the peoples of newly-emerging countries in their struggle to build a prosperous new society under the banner of independence against imperialism. They should continuously develop comradely cooperation and solidarity with the working class of socialist countries who are fighting against imperialism and building socialism and communism.

The working class and trade unions of Korea

should strengthen solidarity with the working class of the capitalist countries in their struggle against exploitation and oppression by capital and for the right to existence and democratic freedom, and actively support and encourage the peoples of all countries in their struggle to achieve national independence and sovereignty.

Promotion of friendship and cooperation among the trade and labour unions in all countries is very important in advancing the international working-class movement and strengthening the international revolutionary forces. The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea should activate mutual visits and exchanges with the trade and labour unions of various countries and international working-class organizations and strengthen the bonds of friendship with them, thus making an active contribution to advancing the international working-class movement and the world revolution and securing more international support and solidarity for our revolution.

Comrades,

Our Party and people are now confronted with the historic task of achieving the complete victory of socialism and national reunification as soon as possible and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Juche by accelerating the revolution and construction.

Our revolutionary cause is just. It is a glorious mission of the working class to fight devotedly for the victory of the revolutionary cause of Juche. Our Party and people expect very much from the working class in accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Juche. The workers and trade unionists should devote all their energies to the struggle for the completion of the revolutionary cause of Juche and advance faster in defiance of all difficulties.

Our working class who are firmly convinced of the justness of their cause and vigorously struggle for it under our Party's correct leadership, will always be victorious.

I hope that under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, our heroic workers and trade unionists will struggle more stoutly for the final victory of the revolutionary cause of Juche in firm unity around the Party Central Committee.

Respected President Kim Il Sung Is a Great Leader Who Devotes His Whole Life to the People

Today our people are leading a boundlessly happy life in the prosperous socialist homeland and are full of hope for the future. Our people who were subjected to all kinds of humiliation and maltreatment are now enjoying great happiness, having gained high honour and dignity. This is entirely ascribable to the fact that we have President Kim Il Sung as a great leader.

It was the most ardent desire of our people who suffered as a ruined nation in the past to have a great leader who would guide them in the right way to prosperity. When the fate of the nation was at stake, the respected leader embarked on the revolutionary road with a firm determination to save the country and nation. He was 13 then. And he has ever since been performing great exploits for the happiness of the people.

On the occasion of a new year when our people are going to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung as the happiest national event and as a grand political festival, our people recall with deep emotion his glorious revolutionary activities.

The life of the great leader President Kim Il Sung represents a history of his devoted service for the happiness and interests of the people.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Nothing is more valuable to us than the interests of the masses and more worthwhile than struggling selflessly for the liberty and happiness of the people." (Kim Il Sung, *Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. 2, p. 295.)

The Korean revolution followed the most arduous road beset with ordeals the like of which was never known in history.

Bearing all the burdens on his shoulder, the respected leader President Kim Il Sung led the revolution breaking through all hardships and difficulties for the people.

Promotion of the interests and well-being of the people is the supreme objective of all his activities, and the great leader made everything serve them.

Regarding the working masses as the most precious being in the world, the respected leader sees that their requirements and aspirations are reflected in any policy he works out and that the Party, state and army serve solely for the people's welfare.

He always pursues audacious policies no one else can conceive since it is a must for him to guarantee the interests of the people.

Korea led by the respected leader was the first to adopt historic measures such as enforcement of universal free medical treatment in those grim days of war when every effort had to be exerted for our victory and complete abolition of taxation that had harassed the people for so many centuries. It is his firm conviction that any difficult historic tasks should be carried out if they are for the good of the people and that anything which runs counter to the interests of the people should not be allowed in the least. Thanks to the sagacious leadership of the great leader who meets the aspirations of the people whatever the cost they won the historic victory in the anti-Japanese war and defeated US imperialism that boasted of being "the strongest in the world", thereby defending the independence of the country. And in the postwar days when everything should be started from scratch, epoch-making miracles were wrought in succession and a people's paradise was built on the debris.

Bearing the destiny of the nation on his shoulder, he has devoted all his energy and effort, without resting even a day, to solving all problems arising in the revolution and meeting the desires of the people, ever since the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The life of the respected leader represents the history of his great leadership. He is always among the people to teach them and leads the revolution and construction to constant upsurge.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:
"The popular masses are our teachers. We always learn from them."

In the period of peaceful construction following liberation, during the Fatherland Liberation War and in the postwar years when we carried out the socialist revolution and socialist construction, we constantly went to the masses, with whom we sought ways out of the difficulties confronting us, and gained confidence and courage from them." (*Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists*, Eng. ed., p. 190.)

Wise Leadership and Immortal Exploits

It is a lofty popular trait of the respected leader to call on the people at all times and share joys and break through difficulties and ordeals with them. Just as he shared weal and woe with his soldiers in the arduous days when he had to fight the aggressive Japanese army one million strong, risking his life at every step, so he is always among the working people, saying that he gains confidence and strength when he is with them. Thus, he maintains kindred ties with the people. He goes to all parts of the country, saying that he should visit every place where there are the people. His extensive and meticulous on-the-spot guidance and solicitude for the people reach every corner and nook of the country and every field of activity. Thanks to this great on-the-spot guidance the original line and policy reflecting the country's specific conditions and urgent demands of the revolutionary development are mapped out to fully meet the desire of the people.

He always expedites the revolution and construction by enlisting the inexhaustible strength and wisdom of the people whenever the situation becomes aggravated and a weighty task is set forth.

This clearly shows how great and deep the respected leader's trust in the people is.

With the historic task of socialist industrialization carried out in only 14 years amid the great postwar upsurge of Chollima, our country has been converted into a powerful socialist industrial state. The steady advance of our revolution is attributable to the fact that the great leader firmly believes in the strength of the people and vigorously calls them to struggle and exploits.

History has never known such a great leader as the respected leader who has surmounted all sorts of tribulation staying among the people and joining efforts with them ever since the first days of his revolutionary activities.

The life of the respected leader is a history of the great transformation that gave our people the highest dignity and supreme happiness.

We were in a miserable plight before. Our national sovereignty was trampled down, the whole country was drenched in a sea of blood, the people were unable to make a living and there was not even a place to bury the dead. However, the situation has fundamentally changed in 30 years or so.

Our country shook off the centuries-old backwardness and developed into a powerful socialist state, achieving political independence and economic and military self-reliance, and our people became a proud people leading the happiest and worthiest life in the world.

The respected leader led the cause of national and class liberation to a shining victory in an unprecedentedly difficult condition to bring about the reality of today, and built the best socialist system under which everything is made to serve the working masses.

The great leader who finds his greatest joy in the happiness of the people defined the promotion of their welfare as our Party's supreme principle of activity and saw to it that the country was entirely responsible for the life of the people and built a powerful independent national economy. As a result, our people are all leading a happy life without any worry.

The respected leader supplied a great paragon by devoting his all to the people throughout his life. This was possible because he authored and splendidly applied the Juche idea, a new homocentric view on the world and a revolutionary theory to realize the independence of the popular masses.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in

everything. Remaking nature and society is also for people and it is work done by them. Man is the most precious treasure in the world and he is also the most powerful." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, pp. 261-62.)

The lofty qualities of the respected leader such as the unbounded love for the people, devoted service for them, lofty communist sense of obligation, revolutionary comradeship, uncommon modesty and simplicity are derived from the great Juche idea.

Having created the great idea in order to raise the position of the popular masses to the highest plane, the respected leader brought them all into his embrace bestowing on them the warmest love and great favour never to be forgotten.

The life of the respected leader who opened up a bright avenue for the Korean revolution, relieved our nation out of a supreme crisis and brought about an age of progress represents a great revolutionary history in which a solid foundation was laid for the eternal happiness and prosperity of our nation.

This great history made by the respected leader is brilliantly carried forward by our glorious Party.

Our Party is the lodestar which is to accomplish the revolutionary cause initiated by the respected leader and leads all our people to a bright future. As it leads the revolution and construction, freedom and happiness and eternal prosperity are fully guaranteed to our people.

In the future too, our people will have unswerving loyalty in any adversity and staunchly fight along the road of revolution initiated by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and led by the glorious Party.

PEOPLE'S BEST WISHES



The first day of the New Year 1982 dawned upon our ever-prospering paradise of socialism shining under the guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party.

On this morning every heart turns to the revolutionary capital of Pyongyang, with best wishes to the great leader and the glorious Party centre.

The whole land is white with snow, but Mansu Hill where stands the statue of the great leader is in a sea of flowers tended with loyal devotion.

The year 1982 is the most meaningful year to our people.

On this morning, our people are filled more than ever before with heartfelt gratitude to the great leader who has devoted all his life to bringing them the honour and happiness of today; and they are so grateful to the glorious Party for its loving care for every aspect of their life. With the deepest reverence they offer unbounded thanks to the leader and wish him a long life and good health from the bottom of their heart.

On this morning of the New Year's Day our people's hearts are warmed to recall the earnest wish an old woman extended to the great leader on the morning of April 15 ten years ago on the occasion of his 60th birthday, the greatest national holiday.

Her whole family—her son, her daughter and her daughter-in-law—had given their lives for the revolution. But she lived stoutly, pinning her hope on the anti-Japanese banner raised by the great leader in Mt. Paekdu. She held the leader's arms gently and said:

"You still have the same look as you had while fighting in the mountains through rain and snow. Don't get older, General. Don't get older."

This was the wish of our people, the wish of the times and history. The old woman's words carried our people's earnest desire to be with the fatherly leader for ever. They carried their ardent wish to see him have even a short while of rest.

But he has never rested or slept in comfort.

During the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, when his young orderly asked him to go to bed because it was too late, the great leader would say that he would have a good rest after national liberation, looking towards the distant Korean mountains shrouded in darkness.

During the Fatherland Liberation War the great leader had never left the operational map. When his aide-de-camp, the former orderly, quietly informed him that the night was far advanced, the great leader said he would have a good sleep after winning the war against the US imperialists.

On the Victory Day, however, the respected leader again denied himself even a moment of rest, saying that he would have a good rest after making the people well-off.

He has met all wishes of the people, except the one, the most heartfelt wish to see him rest even a day or a few hours. And he is still working for their good, not knowing rest or sleep.

Every New Year's Day he sets up a milestone on the

revolutionary road. How many miles he has walked and walked for the people rain or shine!

After he had kindled the flames of the Chollima Movement, he greeted the New Year's Day of 1957 while treading on the snowy compound of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, and on the next New Year's Day he walked along a snow-covered road to a remote mountain village to instil conviction into the minds of the bereaved families of revolutionaries.

Never had he forgotten his home village during the 20 years of the great revolutionary war against Japan. On his return to the homeland, however, he would not visit it and just passed a branch road leading to Mangyongdae and went straight to Kangson to meet the workers of the liberated country.

Last year was no exception. At the beginning of the year the great leader started visiting factories and cooperative farms seething with innovation, wind-swept ports and construction sites, felling grounds, far-off army outposts. He met workers, farmers, scientists, technicians and People's Army soldiers and encouraged and invigorated them, gave them advices and took loving care of them all.

Everything precious and dear to us, the prosperity and happiness of today flowered out on the road he has taken.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Leading the masses of the people, our Party has established an advanced system of socialism on this land once ridden by exploitation and oppression, and transformed our formerly backward colonial, semi-feudal country into a developed socialist state."

Our country, once erased off the world map, has turned into a socialist paradise envied by untold millions, under the rays of a great sun.

Modern factories have now replaced old blacksmith's shops, and those who only knew how to cut wood, and their sons and daughters are able to produce sophisticated and complex machines as well as giant ones which could be made only by advanced industrial countries for centuries.

In the 1970's our industrial production rose by 15.9 per cent a year, boosting the total industrial output value 3.8 times. This value at the end of the 1980's will be 3.1 times the present figures or 1,000 times as much as in 1946, which means that it will take only eight hours to produce the equivalent of the 1946 industrial output.

Our appallingly backward and poor countryside has now entered an age of industrialization and modernization with the help of machines and chemicals.

Our country reaps bumper harvest every year whereas the abnormal weather caused by the cold front has plunged the rest of the world into a "food crisis" and "agricultural crisis", and over 1,000 million people are being starved to death.

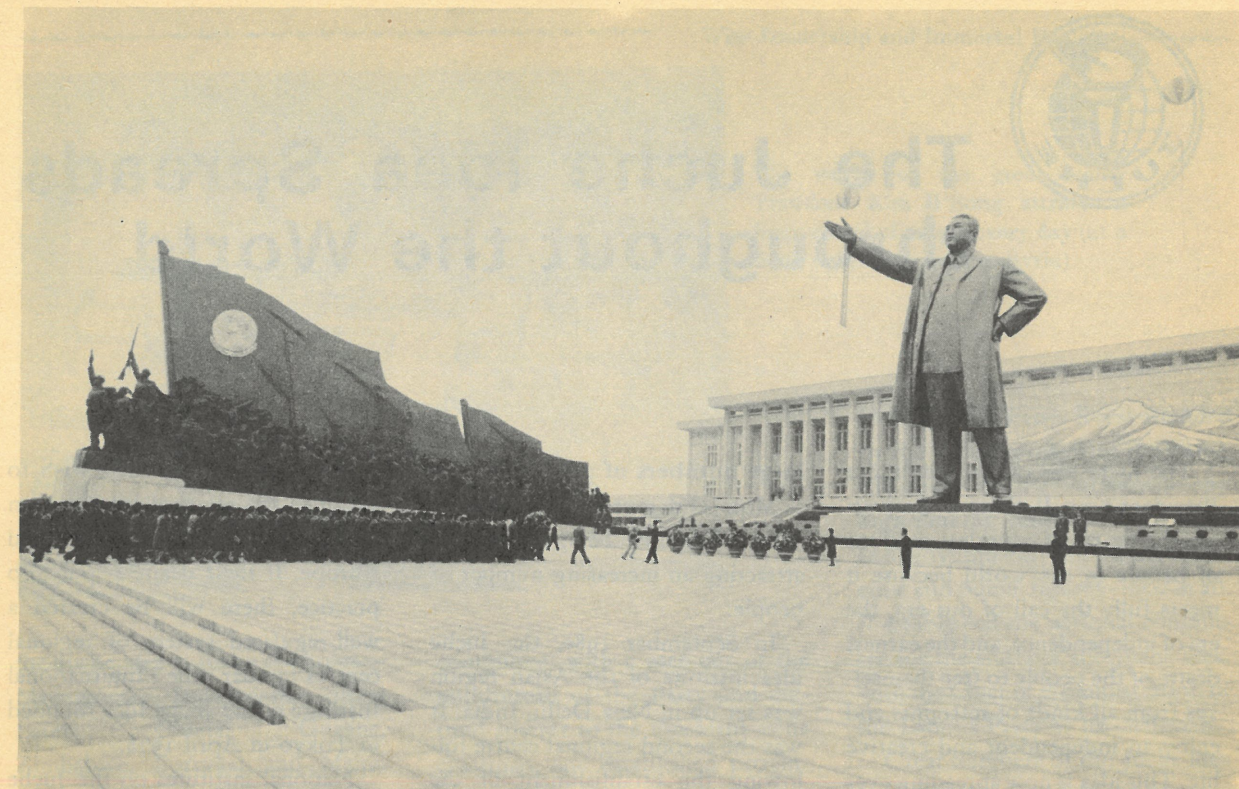
In the past our people were so hard pressed that they could not send their children to school however eager they were to. When they were ill, they had to die premature deaths unable to get a dose of medicine. But, today thanks to the grateful free education and free medical care everybody studies to his heart's content and enjoys a long life and good health. They became the people of the first tax-free country in the world.

Our country extricated itself from economic backwardness and developed to be a powerful socialist industrial country with prosperous, strong self-reliant national economy. It got rid of ignorance and turned into a land of education, which introduced universal 11-year compulsory education and has over one million intellectuals. Ours is a pollution-free country which has fresh air and blue sky though it has so many factories and mills. This is the reality of our country.

A member of Japan Society of Independence who visited our country last year said:

"Under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung the Korean people enjoy the happiest life in the world..."

While visiting Korea, I felt an irresistible impulse to live in Korea, a land of Juche, together with the Korean people."



With a feeling of reverence an endless stream of working people moves up Mansu Hill where the statue of the great leader stands

That is why on this morning the people offer the great leader the greatest glory and gratitude and heartily wish him a long life and good health.

Our people are boundlessly happy and a bright future awaits them as they are under the benevolent and sagacious leadership of the glorious Party centre which realized the lofty plans of the great leader.

Korea's national prestige will be exalted for ages to come thanks to the great sun and brilliant lodestar.

It is the highest honour and pride for a nation to enjoy a happy life and have a rosy future.

Therefore, on this morning of the New Year's Day our people send the warmest greetings to the great leader and the glorious Party.

On this meaningful occasion the people, with a feeling of loyalty, wish the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero, a long life and good health.

Mun Chang Un



The Juche Idea Spreads throughout the World

The Juche idea of the great leader President Kim Il Sung is captivating the hearts of countless millions of people in the world because it meets fully the call of our era, the era of independence, and the earnest desire of the people to free themselves from all kinds of restraints and enjoy an independent and creative life. This idea is now spreading ever more widely on the globe.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has said:

"The correctness of the Juche idea advocated by our Party is now widely known to the world, and it is finding an echo among

large numbers of people."

More and more Juche idea institutes are now being organized, attracting an increasing number of people.

In September 1980, the Juche idea institute of the Asian region was set up in New Delhi, India. It was the second regional centre following the establishment of the Latin American institute in February 1978.

The European and Mediterranean regional symposiums on the Juche idea and the West African regional symposium on the Juche idea and education

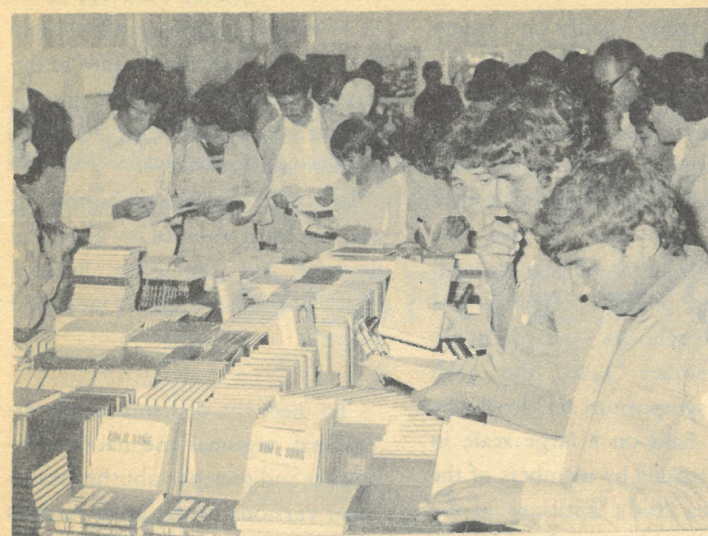
held in 1980 voiced their wish to establish the regional institutes on the Juche idea in Africa and Europe. If their desire is put into practice, there will be created a well-regulated system of regional centres under the International Institute of the Juche Idea founded in Tokyo in April 1978.

National institutes on the Juche idea appeared likewise in many countries to give unified guidance to the study and diffusion of this idea in each country.

The ardent followers of the Juche idea formed in 1980 and 1981 national committees for the study of



The International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Madagascar



The works of the great leader President Kim Il Sung attract a huge crowd of people every day (at a book exhibition held in Syria)

the Juche idea in many countries—Madagascar, Bangladesh, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Guyana, Zimbabwe, Portugal and Malta. The branch committees were also established in provinces or states and districts, with study groups affiliated with them.

In 1980, the Sierra Leone national committee was formed with the second Vice-President as its chairman. It includes the Deputy-General Secretary and Secretaries of the All-People's Congress, and other noted figures of political, academic and public circles and the press.

The Malagasy Party for Proletarian Power also set up the

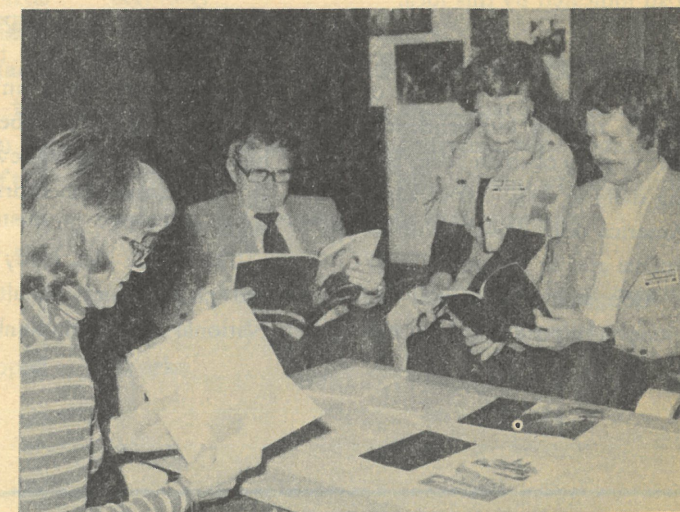
committee, with a member of the politbureau of the Party and cultural adviser to the President as its chairman, and established provincial committees.

In July 1981, a national symposium on the Juche idea and Korean reunification was held in Valletta under the auspices of the

Malta Labour Party. It was attended by the Vice-President of the Party, Chairman of the Parliament and high-ranking officials of the Party and government and noted academic and public figures—600 in all. It established the national committee for the study of the Juche idea, with the Chief of Administration of the Labour Party as its chairman.

Great numbers of the Juche idea study groups were formed in many countries including Japan, India, Pakistan, Ghana, Costa Rica, Switzerland, France and Lebanon.

As we have seen, the organizations for studying the Juche idea



Finnish people devour the great leader's works

appeared in all continents and regions, involving broad strata of working people and celebrated figures of political, public, academic and press circles.

Regional, national and institutional symposiums on the Juche idea are being held frequently as never before.

In the past two years regional symposiums were held in succession in Asia, Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

These symposiums were held on a large scale with active cooperation of governments and ruling parties in different countries which were greatly interested in them; and they were participated in by high-level party and government delegations. They were pervaded with a feeling of deep reverence for President Kim Il Sung who created the Juche idea and with a firm determination to study the undying idea and fight indefatigably along the road indicated by this idea.

The regional symposiums have shown that the aspiration of the people to live independently and throw away obsolete ideas is growing daily in Asia, Africa and Latin America once called colonial continents and in Europe as well.

Alongside continental or regional symposiums, national gat-

herings were held in many countries.

A grand national symposium on the Juche idea was held in Bangladesh in August 1980, with the participation of 500 delegates from 21 provinces. It was also attended by heads of parties, leading cadres of mass organizations and noted scholars — 1,500 in all. In November 1980, the 13th national symposium on the Juche idea was held on a large scale in Japan, attended by members of the Juche idea study institutes in the metropolis and 41 prefectures and personages of various circles— 600 in all. The symposiums of the same kind were held in Sierra Leone, Denmark, Colombia and Finland, and in 1981, in Portugal, Norway, Panama and Guyana.

The study groups had many symposiums and lecture meetings on the classic works of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and his Juche idea.

The "Society of Independence", a study organization in Japan, formed various study units to suit the levels of its members and is holding study meetings every week. It also conducts short courses regularly.

The Juche idea study group of the philosophical faculty of the National Autonomous University

in Honduras proposed to include the subject on the Juche idea in the school curriculum and is giving regular lectures on the idea to teachers and students.

In parallel with the ever-growing zeal to learn the Juche idea, the demands for the great leader's classic works have rapidly increased recently.

To meet the demands the international, regional and national institutes and groups published translated versions of the great leader's works in large numbers and disseminated his Juche idea through official and other newspapers and magazines. Now his works are published in many national languages in large copies and the study of the Juche idea has been intensified.

In particular, the Juche idea is being applied to party and state policies by state and government-party leaders, displaying great vitality in revolution and construction.

All facts show that the Juche idea has become the international idea of our time and that it is a worldwide trend to study and advocate the idea, which no force on earth can check.

Chon Dong Hui

A GREAT MAN



DESPITE HIGH HEAT

One May day, 1972, the great leader General Kim Il Sung visited the Hwanghae Iron Works. Upon arrival he first went to the steel foundry. Some of the workers were at the furnace, sweating profusely, while others cooled off at an electric fan. The work was desperately hot, for smelting had not yet been automated.

The General went there first, deeply concerned for the health of workers who did their work in such great heat.

Unexpectedly seeing the General, the workers rushed out to greet him. The General shook their hands one after another and walked over towards the furnace. The smelters who were resting beside the fan stepped aside to let him take a cool place.

But he bypassed the fan and made for the glowing, booming furnace spitting a column of yellow and white flames. The flames shot out of the mouth of the furnace continually, and crimson sparks rose up inside, flying up to where the General stood.

But he did not move back from the furnace. Beads of sweat stood on his face and soon dripped

down. But he stayed there without wiping it away.

For a moment the steel-workers were completely at a loss. The heat was beyond endurance, and they asked him please to move to a cool place. But he stood there in silence.

The General always sees the workers first when he visits factories, and looks into their conditions and health with great care. Seeing his noble figure, the smelters shed tears of emotion.

It was a long time before the General left the furnace and walked towards the workers. With a genial smile on his sweaty face, he asked them seriously:

"Is your work very hard?"

"No, it isn't," a smelter replied in a tearful voice.

Shaking the smelter's hand, the General said:

"We must bring in automation very soon."

Going up to a factory official who was standing nearby, the General again said earnestly:

"We need remote control."

His words augured the introduction of remote control and automation at the Hwanghae Iron Works.

We Heartily Wish Good Health and a Long Life to the Respected Leader President Kim Il Sung

—Voice of World's People and Progressive Public—

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung is a great leader who has devoted his whole life only to the country and revolution and to the freedom and happiness of the people since he started revolutionary activities in his early years.

Today the world's people and progressive public boundlessly respect him who has opened a new historical era for the independence of man and performed lofty exploits that will shine forever in the history of struggle for human emancipation and heartily wish him good health and longevity.

The Chairman of the Maltese Labour Party said:

The great Juche idea elucidates all questions raised by world revolution as well as by the Korean revolution, and clarifies all problems presented not only by an age but also by all ages. It has become a great guiding idea of our era by showing the way to meet the requirements of the times. Mankind will be grateful forever to President Kim Il Sung, father of this great idea.

Secretary of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Society said:

Respected Marshal Kim Il Sung is a peerless brilliant commander who defeated two imperialisms, and a great revolutionary leader and genius of creation and

construction who led two stages of the most difficult social revolutions and socialist construction in an original way and brought a radical change and national prosperity to Korea.

Respected Marshal Kim Il Sung is a great leader who is wisely guiding the people to build socialism and communism with outstanding revolutionary theory, remarkable organizing ability and indomitable will.

Today socialist Korea has become an invincible country whose people are all united closely around the great leader, faithfully follow his leadership, are full of revolutionary zeal and have high national pride; a "country of miracle in the 20th century" where mechanization and automation are introduced in production and world-amazing speeds of economic growth are created one after another and taxation, the residue of the old societies, has been abolished and socialist literature and arts are flowering brilliantly, arousing world admiration.

Amirul Islam Kalam, Minister for State in Charge of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, wrote his impression of our country as follows:

Korea is a symbol of paradise. From ancient times people fancied an "earthly paradise." But now there is

an "earthly paradise" in this world so eagerly desired by mankind. It is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by great President Kim Il Sung.

President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea who paid an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung said, expressing his reverence for the great leader:

Dear brother Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people! ...

The confidence which we entertain for you and the admiration which we have for your person is symbolized by the great work that you have accomplished and brought beyond the frontiers of your country.

It also serves as an inspiration to the progressive forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

We know the class enemies, those who are working against the reunification of Korea, those who do not wish to see Korea advance farther with vigour on the road they have chosen, and even these enemies have great respect for your person, and this is your great force in Asia and the whole world.

Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema said in his speech:

The Korean people's success, their prestige and fame in the world eloquently illustrate the axiom that it is not a big country that produces a great man, but, on the contrary, it is a great man that produces a great nation.

In fact, today the whole world admires the leaping progress made in Korea in a brief period and looks up to Korea. This is because a great man has realized the profound aspirations of his people in a brief period of time in their history.

He has brought up the sons of the country as motives for the liberation and progress of the people.

This man is the great and genial Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

The Vice-Chief of the National Scientific Research Institute of Guinea-Bissau wrote in his article:

President Kim Il Sung is a great man most respected and beloved in our age.

All people accept his words as a compass in the struggle for justice and peace.

Wise Leadership and Immortal Exploits

He is not only the great leader of the Korean people but also the outstanding leader of the world's people. He is the greatest man in our age.

His immortal august name is enshrined in the hearts of all people of the world highly valuing peace beyond the limits of the Korean peninsula.

The Chairman of the Sudanese National Library Association said:

No one in the world can match President Kim Il Sung in knowledge of politics, the economy, culture and military affairs.

He regards man as master of all things. Proceeding from this principle, he frames all policies for the people and loves them dearly and looks after them. The world's people as well as the Korean people boundlessly respect him as the great leader and follow him.

Asukada Ichio, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, noted:

For the Asian and world people fighting against imperialism in a complex international situation the road indicated by the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung is that to the independent development of nation and society and that to world peace and independence.

We are firmly convinced of it.

We heartily wish the great leader President Kim Il Sung a long life for the future of the peoples of Japan and Korea and other Asian peoples.

The Secretary of the Togo-Korea Friendship Society said at the conference of representatives of the organizations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in the African region:

I would like to remind you once again of the need to attach special importance to the celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and mark his birthday as the greatest national and international red-letter day.

On this occasion we heartily wish good health and a long life to the respected leader President Kim Il Sung boundlessly beloved by the world's people for the final victory of the Korean revolution and world revolution and for the eternal happiness and progress of mankind.



Rays of the Juche Idea

Ahmad Abdul Karim Joubi (Jordan)

As the morning sunrays clear away darkness from the earth and throw light on it, the rays of the Juche idea fathered by the great leader President Kim Il Sung shines upon the world.

Today hundreds of millions of people including members of study groups of the Juche idea study the idea and hold seminars on it frequently.

The great Juche idea is a precious ideological wealth to the people of the world fighting for the bright future and independent and creative life of mankind.

Correctness and great vitality of the Juche idea was irrefutably proved in all areas of the revolution and construction in Korea.

The Korean people move from victory to victory. They can do so because they are guided by the Juche idea and enjoy the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

They defeated two imperialisms, American and Japanese, in the lifetime of a generation and successfully carried out two stages of social revolutions and established the best socialist system where all people live happily.

All the progressive people and political figures of the world have accepted the Juche idea as the most scientific and revolutionary thought and find in it the solution of difficult and delicate problems arising in the different stages of the revolution.

The Juche idea is a new and original revolutionary thought reflecting the demand of the present era.

It is a revolutionary theory evolved with the working masses as the central factor and a revolutionary strategy and tactics based on their role. Here lie the greatness, originality and indestructible vitality of this theory.

The Juche idea is a revolutionary theory based on the philosophical principle that man is master of everything

and decides everything; and it defines the masses of people as masters of the revolution and construction and as their driving force.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

President Kim Il Sung, a great thinker and theoretician, clarified the position and role of the masses of people for the first time in the history of human thought, so that they can carve out their destiny independently and creatively.

In fact, the history of human thought is that of the efforts of the people to find a way to be master of their destiny. But for a long time the masses of people failed to have a correct ideological weapon and scientific theory with which to carve out their destiny for themselves.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung settled this age-old problem for mankind by fathering the Juche idea.

If the masses of the people are to be the masters of their destiny they must have the independent and creative stands. He said:

"Establishing Juche means taking the attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction. Since the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people, they should take a responsible attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction. The attitude of a master finds expression in an independent and creative

stand."

The independent and creative stands are the fundamental position and method the people should adopt in the revolution and construction.

Man is an independent and creative social being. So he can be the most powerful being remaking nature and society according to his demand and will and master of the world.

If the masses of the people are to get free from all kinds of domination and subjugation and be masters of nature and society, they must maintain the independent stand and fully display inexhaustible creative power. Only then can they succeed in building a new society where they can lead a worthy and happy life as genuine masters of nature and society.

As seen above, the Juche idea does not stay only at giving knowledge of laws of the objective world but

Wise Leadership and Immortal Exploits

gives a full answer to the question of raising the role of man in every way in cognition and practice.

The great Juche idea created by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung is an inspiring banner and an invincible ideological weapon for hundreds of millions of people in their struggle to build a new life. It is the great driving force of society and is leading to a brilliant victory the historic cause of hundreds of millions of world people for liberation, national independence and social prosperity.

Through my visit to Korea I was more deeply convinced of the correctness and invincible vitality of the Juche idea.

Korea is the homeland of Juche shining on the whole world with its bright rays.

PHRASEOLOGY

Guerrilla Bases

Early in the 1930's the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the strategic policy of organizing and waging the anti-Japanese armed struggle mainly through guerrilla warfare. He taught that in order to implement this policy the guerrilla bases, strategic bases of military and political activity, which could serve as operational bases of the revolution should be established alongside the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army.

The guerrilla bases, established in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle according to the great leader's policy, included guerrilla and semi-guerrilla zones.

The guerrilla zone meant a liberated area which was out of the reach of the enemy's ruling system. It was an overt base and had a revolutionary government and new system for the people.

The semi-guerrilla zone was an enemy-held area in appearance but, in fact, was under the jurisdiction of the revolutionary government just as the guerrilla zone.

In the early period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the guerrilla zones-liberated areas were established in a vast area along the Tuman River; and around them and in the homeland the semi-guerrilla zones came into being. In the mid-1930's a new Paekdusan base was established in the form of a semi-guerrilla zone in a wide area in and around the dense forests of Mt. Paekdu. And early in the 1940's the temporary secret bases were set up at many places.

All these guerrilla bases played a great part in guaranteeing the victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Glory to the Workers' Party of Korea, the Heroic History Maker!

Nay Win (Burma)

The WPK was founded personally by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung under extremely difficult situation and multiple hardship. The WPK also was a fine offshoot of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's ardent and tireless efforts for the organizational and ideological preparations through the long, arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary armed struggle ever since he founded Down-with-Imperialism Union in 1926. On this basis, he founded the WPK in October 1945 with finest, tested and tempered sons and daughters of the Korean people, rapidly strengthened and developed this Party into a mass political Party, firmly built up its rank organizationally and ideologically, raised the function and role of its organizations and led its revolutionary cause to brilliant victory in each period.

The history of WPK itself is the history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had founded the WPK to write history and now the brilliant golden name "The WPK" was firmly and boldly engraved in history.

Indeed the WPK founded, nurtured and developed personally by respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has created its very own majestic history;

(1) Final victory over Japanese colonialism and fascism and emergence of the DPRK in world's arena,

(2) Scrapped the US imperialism's malicious

design to wipe out the young DPRK from the surface of the globe,

(3) All-round victory in revolution and construction which transformed a war-damaged country into a giant socialist industrial state in the shortest span of time.

Having respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as its supreme leader, taking his immortal Juche idea as its guideline, which constitutes main source of its invincible might without wavering in any adversities and trials, the WPK has been able to carve out the destiny of the Korean people. The WPK had transformed not only entire surface of land, but also entire heart and soul of its people beyond recognition and energetically marched into an age of great national prosperity.

This is heroic history created by the WPK.

This history created a people's paradise in the DPRK and excellent model of revolution and construction in the tormented world and also enriched the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism.

This history of abundant exploits and achievements, created by the WPK is also a prelude to great event for all the Korean people which is ultimate aim of their resolute struggle—the day of the national reunion.

We hereby extend our wholehearted greetings to the WPK, the heroic history maker which is vigorously and undauntedly advancing towards creating another fine history of independent and peaceful reunification of beloved fatherland—the 3,000, ri land of morning calm.

Admiration

It Is the Honour of Us All to Have the Dear Leader



N. Bossoondyal (Mauritius)

beloved leader President Kim Il Sung. He takes over and carries to completion the revolutionary cause pioneered by the President.

He is possessed of extraordinary wisdom and unusual ability of leadership.

To have Comrade Kim Jong Il as the leader—this is not only the honour of the Korean people but also the greatest joy and honour of us all.

The Korean people and youth and all of us express unbounded respect for him because he indicates the most correct way for the revolution and construction and organizes and mobilizes all the people along the road of victory.

Here I should like to mention the fact that we renamed our organization the League of Socialist Working Youth as in Korea.

We can say that our LSWY was established as the younger sister of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

For many reasons we renamed our organization the LSWY.

First, our LSWY is a Marxist-Leninist organization.

The object of the Mauritian youth is brought to realization through the organization. It is natural that this organization should learn from good experience gained in other countries. In 1971 I came to a full realization in Pyongyang that the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea is a

I had the honour of attending the Sixth Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea in 1971 and its Seventh Congress this time.

This, I think, is a special favour bestowed upon me.

Over the past 10 years from the Sixth Congress of the LSWYK to its Seventh Congress the appearance of Korea has changed beyond recognition.

The Chollima movement, the Chollima march, has contributed to this graphic progress.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il the Korean people have achieved brilliant successes in all fields of politics, economy and culture.

The Korean people and youth have made a big leap forward in socialist construction by struggling with the Juche idea as their guiding principle.

I could see this with my own eyes in all places I inspected.

It is the greatest honour and happiness that the Korean people have come to have intelligent Comrade Kim Jong Il as their leader.

He is the only successor to the respected and

Bright Future of the DPRK



Boroze Seew Pilan (Togo)

The good relations between Korea and Togo established by their leaders have deepened the mutual understanding of the two peoples.

The delegation of the Youth of the Togolese People's Rally came to Korea to attend the 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and saw the splendid reality of brotherly Korea.

The Congress was attended by nearly 200 foreign delegations to our great amazement. This proves that Korea has acquired worldwide fame and

maintains good friendly relations with a great many countries of the world.

This grand Congress clearly showed the admirable successes achieved by Korea in all fields.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung who always pays deep attention to youth work attended the opening session of the Congress, and at its closing session he made a speech which serves as an important guide in developing the youth movement.

In Togo, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of our Republic, is making all his efforts to provide ideal conditions for promoting the well-being of our people. In Korea, the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung is dedicating his all to building an ideal society in Korea at an early date.

very powerful political organization with strong anti-imperialist character and rich experience. At that time I was greatly inspired by the great achievements scored by the LSWY of Korea under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. So I discussed with my colleagues and gave the name of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Mauritius to our organization.

This was the unanimous desire of our youth.

I am proud of the fact that we renamed our organization the LSWYM.

Secondly, the Mauritian and Korean youths

have the common goal and desire.

This finds expression in the anti-imperialist movement they are conducting in the international arena.

This was pointed out in the report to the Seventh Congress of the LSWYK as well.

We are fighting against imperialism, our common enemy. This, we can say, is enough to prove that the Korean and Mauritian youth pursue a common goal.

I should like to emphasize this. Because I feel pride in the fact that our organization is in sisterly

Admiration

In Pyongyang, we saw many creations made under his guidance.

The Grand People's Study House, the Changgwang Health Complex, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and the Changgwang Street built under his plan and guidance completely enthralled us foreigners.

Our visit offered us a better understanding of the reason why the members of the Workers' Party of Korea and other working people consider the tasks given by him as a law.

The Korean people trust the Workers' Party of Korea and are unboundedly loyal to the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is the heir faithful to the revolutionary cause of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. Under his leadership the Korean people will be ever-victorious in the revolution and construction.

As long as the Workers' Party of Korea enjoys his wise leadership and the Korean people are faithful to him, the future of Korea is bright.

We learnt much from Korea's experience in all places we inspected, especially from miraculous successes and great changes made by the Korean people and youth in all fields of ideology, technology and culture.

Korea's brilliant successes owe to the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea guided by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

I would like to touch here on the brighter future of Korea.

We saw the illustrious leader Comrade Kim Jong Il carefully guide the work of the 7th Congress of the LSWYK.

We also saw the Korean youth renew their determination to faithfully follow the wise leader in inheriting the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The dear leader is a genius of creation who has deepened and enriched the Juche idea fathered by the great leader and he is possessed of all qualities as such. Today all his activities are directed to the completion of the Juche cause started by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The wise leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is a gifted thinker and theoretician. He does really wonderful things for the great prosperity of Korea.

relations with the LSWY of Korea guided by the great leader.

We attended the Seventh LSWYK Congress with this pro-Korean sentiment and pride.

Indeed, the 7th Congress of the LSWYK was a congress of great significance.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il attended the 7th LSWYK Congress together. In a word this shows their great trust in and profound solicitude for the Korean youth, the new generation.

Like Korean Youth League members we were also inspired by this. Because we have also become able to strengthen and develop our youth move-

ment under the guidance of the two great men. We derive great encouragement from the Korean youth movement at all times.

Comrade Kim Jong Il is a very outstanding leader.

There is not the slightest doubt that the revolutionary cause of Juche initiated by President Kim Il Sung will be successfully taken over and carried to perfection under the well-advised guidance of Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Bright Is Future of Korean Youth under the Dear Leader



*Anibal Alarba Gomes Embalo
(Guinea-Bissau)*

I acquired deep impressions, staying nearly ten days in Korea.

During my stay I could see startling achievement made in socialist construction under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

By following the path indicated by him, the Korean people gained great successes and experience in all fields of politics, economy and culture in a short time.

Through my current visit to Korea I knew well about the wise guidance, lofty communist virtues and high prestige of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is guiding the people to erect monumental structures.

It is illustrated well by Pyongyang City which has turned into a grand, beautiful modern city.

The city has many monumental structures—the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, the Changgwang Health Complex, the People's Palace of Culture, etc. These are the brilliant fruition of his wise leadership. He believes firmly in the people and arouses them to the implementation of the Party policy.

All his thinking and activity are directed to implementing the instructions of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung to the letter. For this the attendants of the Congress accorded him fervent applause and ovation and unanimously expressed their resolution to be loyal to him as we saw at the Congress.

I could read on faces of the youth attending the Congress their firm conviction that their youth is hopeful and their future is bright because they enjoy the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

It is the supreme national task for the Korean people to reunify their divided country.

In order to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea the US imperialist aggressor troops must be driven out of south Korea and any foreign interference must not be allowed.

We express our firm solidarity, in the name of the delegation of the African youth of Guinea-Bissau, with the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and strongly denounce the US imperialists, the ringleader of world imperialism, for their illegal occupation of south Korea and frantic new-war preparations.

The Korean people's experience in the struggle against imperialism is badly needed for the newly liberated African countries in their struggle to consolidate and defend their independence and national sovereignty.

Progressive Africa will follow the example set by Korea and further strengthen its friendly ties with her.

With high pride I'll tell our young people about the dazzling reality of Korea: I believe it will serve as a good experience in developing our work in the future.

Taking this opportunity, I express my deep thanks to the Korean people and youth for warm hospitality to us.

In conclusion I sincerely wish a long life and good health to the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, who looked well after us during the Congress so that we did not feel any inconvenience.

Deep Impressions of My Second Visit to DPRK

Fifis Ioannou (Cypriot)

Visiting DPR Korea in October, 1980 it was really a revelation for me. And even now I consider myself as being actually a privileged man because I was given the opportunity to visit this "Country of Juche", having so marvellous and enviable chance to see with my own eyes and to experience through direct contact with the superb and glorious people of Korea the outstanding achievements carried out by them under the wise leadership of great and respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the unparalleled guidance of dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il under the sacred banner of the immortal Juche idea.

It was my second visit to DPR Korea—first one being in 1972. And what I experienced during my second visit, after eight years, it was that a really miraculous change has taken place during this relatively very small period of time. There were quite new and magnificent housing buildings, new hotels, new industrial units, new schools for educating the masses, new factories, new scientific institutions of all kinds, new cultural centres, new roads—everything new, in the non-stop effort of innovating the country and improving the living standards of the working masses on the line of the three revolutions.

This time there was even a metro, which is attracting the unlimited admiration of the visitor. Also there was the Mansudae Art Theatre. The

People's Palace of Culture. The modern Maternity Hospital. The Changgwang Health Complex—this hot and cold water bath palace and swimming place. The Changgwang Street. And above all, I saw and experienced an absolutely united people, rallying confidently and unseparately around their respected President Kim Il Sung and the beloved leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, who are wisely and scientifically leading the masses of their people towards carrying out their historical tasks, so paving the way towards a qualitatively new kind of society—namely Socialism and Communism.

I attended the glorious Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the magnificent celebrations on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of its founding. Being a member of the Board of Directors of the International Institute of Juche Idea and the President of the Cyprus-Korea Friendship Association, I was already well acquainted with the theory and practice of the immortal Juche idea, as has been originated for the first time in human history by great and respected President Kim Il Sung. But now, the long-awaited opportunity to be present at this historic Congress and even to meet personally the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and beloved leader Comrade Kim Jong Il it was really a quite different being, which moved me a lot. To have so near

to me those great leaders of the Korean people, to see thousands of Party delegates and approximately 200 fraternal delegates from 118 foreign countries applauding them in a tremendously enthusiastic way, it was for me, as I have already mentioned—a real revelation which will stick alive on my memory for ever. And I have to say that some of the happiest moments in my life are when I have the opportunity to give an account of these deep impressions of mine to my children and grandchildren.

All politically conscious people in the world are nowadays well aware of the fact that the great historic contribution the respected President Kim Il Sung and beloved leader Comrade Kim Jong Il have made, not only to the cause of the people of Korea but even to all mankind, is that they are applying effectively and really perfectly the everlasting revolutionary idea of Juche, which has been originated by great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and which represents our era and shines the future of human society, thereby paving the way leading the oppressed people of the world towards real independence and overall self-reliance, so as to be able to shape their destiny by themselves. This or that way the dissemination of Juche idea all over the world, has become a strong motive of mobilizing the masses aspiring after the independence and a new economic and just social order.

During my stay in Korea I felt it directly in my heart that the whole people of the country was directing their attention to the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, expressing in all possible ways their affection towards the Party as being the vanguard of all toiling people and the lighthouse brightening their path even toward more achievements in the future—ideologically, culturally and technically. The attention of everyone in the streets, in the factories, in the fields, in all institutions, in the towns and in

the countryside, was directly concentrated to the Congress Hall, thus expressing their utmost love, affection and respect to the great and respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and their unprecedented and beloved leader Comrade Kim Jong Il. Loud applause and stormy enthusiasm within the Congress Hall. Torrential applause and unrestricted enthusiasm outside the hall, among the urban and countryside population of all social strata.

The real genius of great and respected leader was shining while he was delivering his historic report to the Congress, by which he was illuminating all the significant problems of the Korean people and the international developments in the complicated era.

The standing applause of thousands of Party delegates and hundreds of fraternal delegates and observers from abroad was really tremendous.

The great leader openly and boldly declared:

"During the period under review our Party, conscious of the important mission entrusted it by the country and the nation and firmly determined to reunify the country in the lifetime of our generation, put forward an absolutely correct line and policy on reunifying the country and strove for its implementation."

The general standing applause and unreservedly expressed enthusiasm was even more tremendous and stormy.

It was same enthusiastic manifestations with every page, with every paragraph with every line—even with every word covering quietly and calmly but wisely out of the mouth of the great leader while delivering his lengthy historic report. And the only one and very clear conclusion to the minds of all present in this occasion was that—Here is a genius, here is an unprecedented great leader, very conscious how to unite his people like a granite and to courageously mobilize them in charting their future and shaping their destiny relying on their own strenuous efforts.

Admiration

I have to say that during the deliberation of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the really magnificent manifestations organized to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Party's founding, I had the exceptional and happiest opportunity of taking a taste and smell of the kind of leader embodied in the genius of beloved leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who has been elected Member of the Presidium of the Politbureau and Secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, so securing the continuity of the revolution and carrying it out to its final perfectness.

The deep impression which was built quickly in my inner self was that beloved leader Comrade Kim Jong Il has already all the qualities of a really perfect leader, ready to carry out the revolution effectively on the road of its eternal spiral process towards achieving the most perfect condition in a human society, always on the basis of the immortal Juche idea, of which he is already a grand master.

He seemed to me—and the general belief of his people justifies fully my impression—that the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is an unsurpassed theoretician combining all the abilities to be simultaneously a practical leader, coming always near and in close personal contact with the working masses, offering them theoretical and practical guidance on the spot—either in a factory, or in an educational institution, in a cooperative farm or in a fishery, in a kindergarten or in a maternity hospital—always amidst the masses of his people.

I was astonished to see him conducting very calmly and with the humblest possible way—which, to my mind, is another proof of his genius. During my stay in Korea I heard a lot of stories illustrating his personal interest and prompt readiness to respond to calls of emergency, relating with the saving of life of many people who happened to find themselves in distress.

This is why he is highly respected, enjoying unrestricted reverence by the entire Korean people and having the support not only of the people of his country but even universally by all revolutionary forces the world at large. Undoubtedly, beloved leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is an outstanding thinker and theoretician, deeply conscious of the laws of history, with which he was armed from the inexhaustible armory of the immortal Juche idea. He is the leader capable of modelling the whole Party and the society by fully applying and expanding Juche even further, so as to put it in line with the ever-changing social conditions.

Now, I am again back in Cyprus. I am working hard to surpass all kinds of difficulties by which everyone is often confronted in a developing, but still petty-bourgeois society. But I have really a very significant consolation: that, by visiting Korea for the second time, I formed a much more clear idea of what the man can achieve if he is led by a vanguard Party of the kind the Workers' Party of Korea is, and if such a Party has the leaders of that superb type of genius as great and respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and beloved leader Comrade Kim Jong Il proved to be.

Homage to Kim Jong Il

As the rising sun
With his rays
Dispels the dark
And brings a refreshing morning,
As the exhilarating breeze
Of the bright morning
Fills working people
With delight and happiness,
You bring eternal life to Korea
As standard-bearer of hope.

Boubacar Camara (Senegal)

You already incarnates the virtues
Of your ancestors who have always cast in their lot
With the country they loved.
For your dynamism and your abnegation,
For your courage and your patriotism,
For your uncommon simplicity and modesty,
You are a paragon among people's leaders.

As the beauty of a flower
Bears good fruit,
The flower that bloomed in a February morning
Will spread its fragrance
All over Korea

And the people will breathe the sweet scent
Deeply into their lungs.



Guiding Star of Korea

Naiya Miyoshi (Japan)

A bright guiding star appeared
Over Korea, the land of Juche.
The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is
The glory of Korea, the happiness of Korea!

Holding Marshal Kim Il Sung in high esteem
He leads Chollima Korea in a great leap forward.
The wise leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is
The sole heir to the great leader!

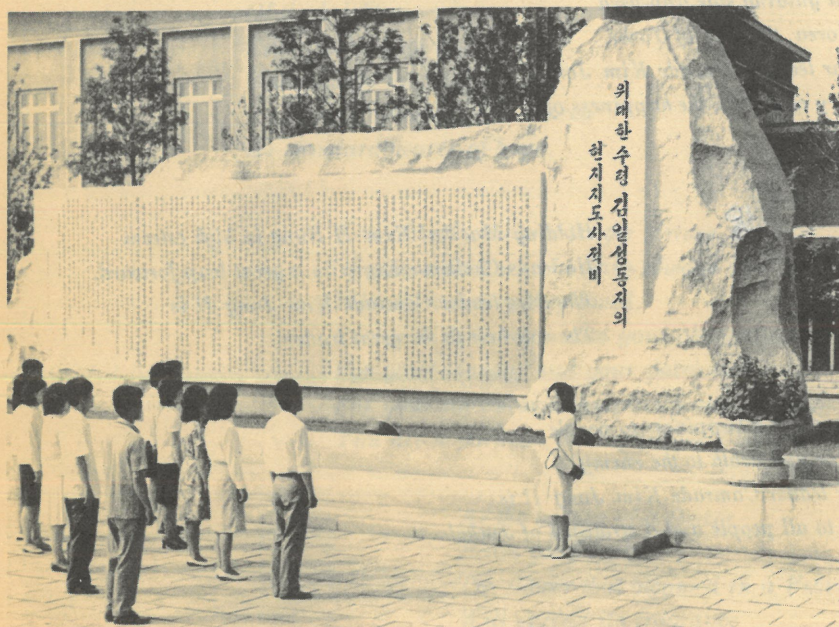
He gives joy and happiness to people
And terror and death to the enemy.
The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is
A father to all people and a strategist of Juche!

O, the bright star of Korea
Guides our ship on a distant route.
The wise leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is
A guiding star that shines over the world.





"Mother Plant"—Ryongsong Machine Complex



A monument to the on-the-spot guidance by the great leader President Kim Il Sung

The Ryongsong Machine Complex on the east coast is the pride of the Juche industry. It was honoured with *Order of Kim Il Sung*. It produces various large-sized and ordered machines and equipment necessary for the development of the national economy and the great

transformation of nature.

The large-sized machine shop the heart of this complex, is a sea of huge machine tools and single-purpose machines. The overhead crane carries massive materials to and fro and large machine tools work them, emitting sparks.

The machines are modern and automatic and workers only watch their operation.

In the past this plant processed machine parts for the factories in the Hungnam district. But under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung it has now turned into a powerful machine-building centre.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

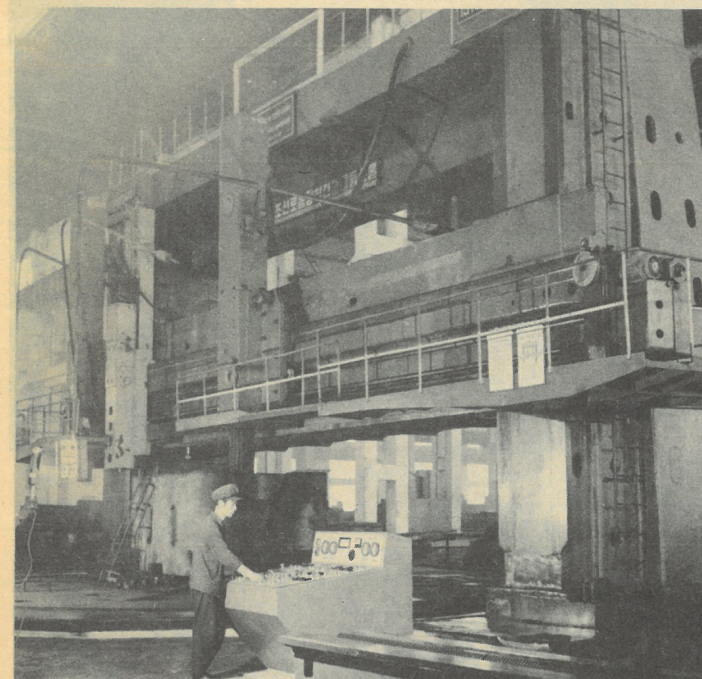
"The engineering industry is the core of heavy industry and is the basis for the development of all branches of the national economy and for technical progress."

The great leader visited this

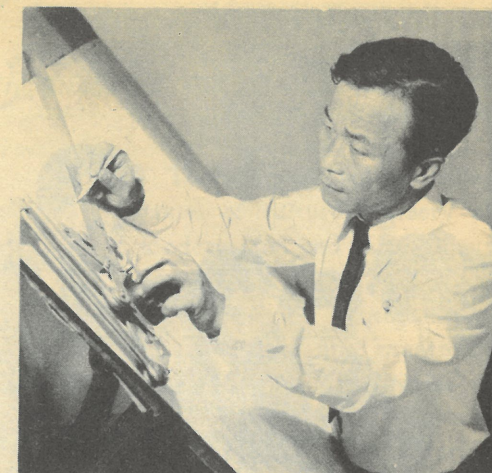
plant again in March 1959 when our people were making the grand march of Chollima towards the higher peak of socialism. He warmly shook hands with the workers who were making a rolling mill and other metallurgical equipment with single-purpose machines in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and said that theirs was a mother plant begetting machines.

That day he gave the task of producing an 8-metre turning lathe to the workers saying, "If one is to make revolution one should be bold."

It was a very difficult task. A part alone required scores of tons



An 18-metre turning lathe produced by this plant



The design of a new machine is being finished

of materials. But they had neither equipment to cast them nor big machine to process them.

Inspired by his deep trust, however, they gave full play to their creativity and acted boldly as taught by him. And they made the 8-metre turning lathe in a little over five months.

Manufacture of the 8-metre turning lathe, a product of self-reliance, marked a turning point in the building of large-sized machine tools and ordered equipment at this plant. Later the lathe begot a 3,000-ton press and then a 6,000-ton press.

Through the let-one-machine-tool-make-machine-tools movement this plant produced more than 100 large machine tools to strengthen its own material and technical foundations.

Thus it produced the equipment for the vinalon factory over



The responsible personnel often consult about production

20 years ago and then turned out a 120,000-cubic metre high-pressure air blower, a 4,000-hp high-pressure gas compressor, large hydroelectric and thermal-power generating equipment and equipment for modern factories and enterprises.

The workers here greatly contributed to fulfilling the historic task of socialist industrialization in our country in only 10 years or so.

They also produced equipment needed for erecting many monumental structures of the age of the Workers' Party, including that for enlarging the February 8 Vinalon Complex

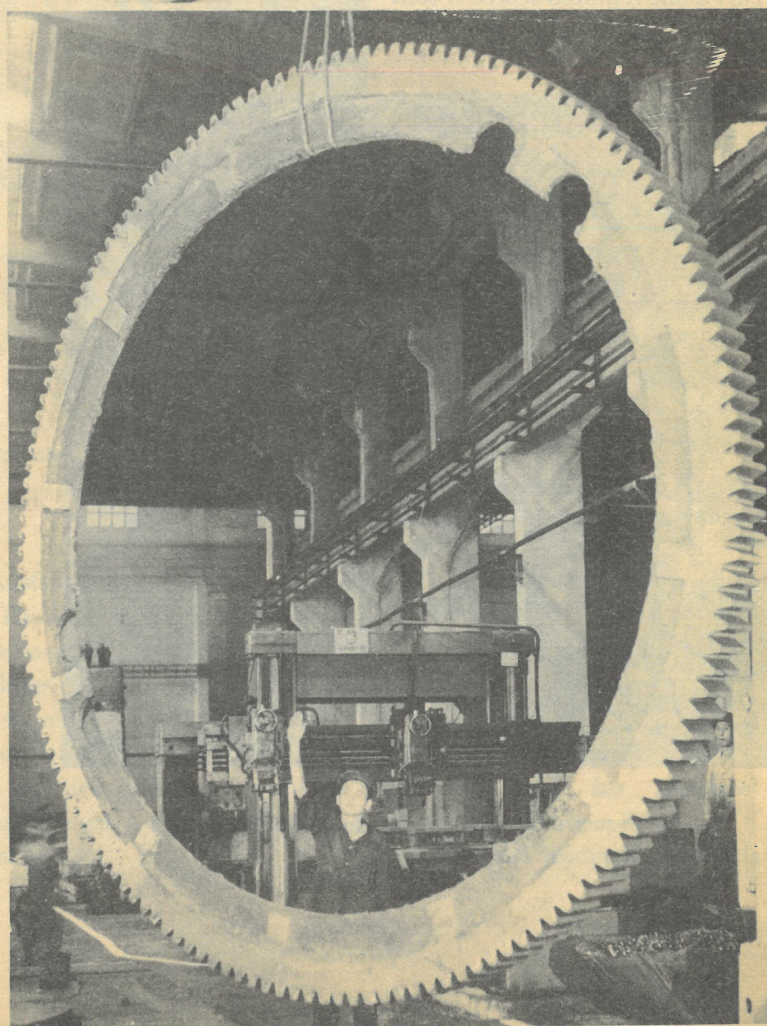
and laying the Musan-Chongjin long-distance dressed-ore pipeline and the long-distance belt conveyor at Unryul.

The deep trust and warm love of the great leader enabled them to perform heroic deeds and display indomitable fighting spirit.

The looks of the plant have changed beyond recognition.

Scores of huge shop buildings stand in rows, and between them are laid out straight and broad paved roads bordered with green trees and fragrant flower gardens. The plant resembles a

Part of the large-machine assembling shop



In front of the flash board

There are a factory college, house of culture, nursery and kindergarten and other cultural and educational facilities, welfare-service establishments, large hospital and sanatorium, health resort, dormitories and multi-storeyed modernistic dwelling houses for the workers.

Today the workers here are gaining good results in the production of ordered equipment, dynamically promoting the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions with a high pride.

Ham Nam Son

town.

Machines and equipment in all processes, from material production to finishing, are all up-to-date.

Complex production processes work under a system of unified and concentrated guidance to meet the requirements of the Taean work system established by the great leader. There are also established well-regulated material-supply and welfare-service systems.



The day's work is over

Kim Jong Suk County Has an Immortal History

Many places in this country have traces of the bloody struggle and are pervaded with the lofty revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners who fought for today's happiness.

Kim Jong Suk County on the Amnok River is a historic place associated with the revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese heroine.

The county had been called Sinpa. In August last year the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a decree on renaming the county to commemorate her revolutionary exploits, reflecting the unanimous will of our people.

There stands the statue of Comrade Kim Jong Suk in the place of honour in the county seat. The visitors pause and look up at it with awe.

The monument to the memory of Comrade Kim Jong Suk erected by her statue reads:

"Sinpa is a glorious place with an immortal history which will go down forever just as the flow of the limpid Amnok River is eternal.

"Everything here—roads, hills, ferry and pebbles on the riverside—moves every heart and speaks of the loyalty of Comrade Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable communist fighter who devoted all her life to the good of the leader. People straighten themselves and look up at her noble and benevolent image.

"Her lofty life tells of the sufferings our country underwent in the difficult years, the bitter past our people spent in great agony and of the most glorious years of our revolution...."

Comrade Kim Jong Suk is the paragon of genuine communist revolutionaries of a Juche type.

She was born in a patriotic and revolutionary family in the township of Hoeryong, Hoeryong County, North Hamgyong Province, on December 24, 1917. She took part in the revolutionary struggle in her early years.

She performed feats of heroism in many battles during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. She splendidly carried out underground political activity in the border areas and the homeland and made a great contribution to strengthening the revolutionary base and ensuring the victory in the armed struggle.

In 1937 she came to Sinpa to carry out the great leader's orders. In Sinpa on the Amnok River and vast areas around it she educated masses of all strata, united them in the underground organizations and aroused them to the anti-Japanese struggle.

Sinpa with over 1,000 houses was a point of military importance for the enemy.

Scared by the vigorous activity of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the Japanese imperialists stationed a large number of civil and military police and border guards and allowed people to cross the Amnok River by a ferryboat under strict police watch only at daytime.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk admirably conducted underground activity in Sinpa, crossing and recrossing the river despite such a strict cordon.

The Kwangson Photo Studio, the Tochon-ri Hostel, the Sokjon Tailor's Shop, the Water Mill used for secret contacts and meetings and other historic places are preserved now as vivid reminders of her underground revolutionary activity.

At the Kwangson Photo Studio Comrade Kim Jong Suk held secret meetings and gave members of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland tasks of expanding the network of the organization, printing various propaganda materials and collecting the intelligence of the enemy's situation.

The studio impressed on the backs of photos its seal bearing ten rays of the sun over Mt. Paekdu and a flag of revolution flying all over the country. The ten rays meant the Ten-point Programme of the ARF.

Using this souvenir seal the ARF members conducted propaganda efficiently.

The old man Ryu Su Nam who had helped her in her underground political activity recalled that time:

"In those days leaflets were scattered at the marketplace in Singalpa almost every day. They called people to the struggle for national liberation. I read them myself.

They often excited me so, and I sat up all night. And in the morning news went round that young men had left to join the KPRA."

Printed or written propaganda matters of various contents including those entitled "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Korean revolution!" were scattered not only in the marketplace, villages and schools but also even in the barracks of military police and garrison and police stations of Japanese imperialism.

Legendary stories about great General Kim Il Sung and rumours about the KPRA and national liberation were widely circulated by her among the people in the homeland while she was active in the Sinpa area.

Thanks to her energetic activity branches were formed at Kangandong, Sangjanggu, Hajanggu and other places under the Sinpa chapter of the ARF. They involved broad masses and trained them in revolutionary practice.

She revolutionized the Sinpa area and formed a strong network of the ARF and sent those tried and tested in the underground activity to different places of North and South Hamgyong Provinces, including the Hamhung district, to expand its network throughout the country.

She got the lower organizations of the ARF and their members to aid the KPRA.

The Sinpa people sent to the KPRA a huge amount of aid goods, including explosives, rice, cloths, salt, copying ink, paper, gun oil, etc. The shops in Sinpa were used for aid work and army uniforms were made in the cellar of the Sokjon Tailor's Shop at night.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk also collected the information of the enemy in the border area around Sinpa and sent it to the KPRA. It greatly helped the main force of the KPRA in the operation in the homeland.

To cite an instance. Just after the historic Pochonbo Battle in June 1937 the Japanese imperialists mobilized the 74th regiment in Hamhung under the 19th division in Ranam for "punitive operations" against the KPRA. She learned about this and informed the Headquarters of its number and the course of its movement, and thus greatly contributed to the victory in the Jiansanfeng Battle.

Her life was a brilliant one of a genuine communist revolutionary who fought with all devotion for the Party and the leader, for the freedom and liberation of the people, in the whole course of the arduous and difficult revolutionary struggle.

Her lofty revolutionary spirit now lives in the hearts of our people and her desire has come true in this land.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Formed during the anti-Japanese revolutionary

struggle, our Party's revolutionary traditions were embodied admirably in all fields of the revolution and construction after liberation and, in this process, were further developed and enriched."

Kim Jong Suk County, like all other places in the country, has become a socialist paradise and its people lead a very happy life.

The barren county has turned into a fertile one yielding rich crops every year. Over ten local industry factories produce daily necessities and foodstuffs and the working people here live as abundant a life as the rich people in the past did.

The old man Pak who has lived in the county seat for over 70 years said:

"In the old society clouds never left faces of the people here. They had a hundred worries—worries about food, clothing, shelter and what not. But today happy smiles always play on their faces."

The people, who lived in great misery in the past, are now free from worries about food, clothing, housing, education of their children and medical care and lead a happy life, singing of 60 as youth and 90 as retirement age.

The immortal revolutionary exploits performed by Comrade Kim Jong Suk in the period from the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to the building of a new country after liberation will shine brightly forever together with the brilliant history of Korea.

O Hyon Dok



The statue of Comrade Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese heroine

Historic Kim Jong Suk County



The Tochon-ri Hostel (left) and the Kwangson Photo Studio (right) used by respected Comrade Kim Jong Suk for her underground political work during the anti-Japanese armed struggle



Part of historic Kim Jong Suk township

The Sinpa Revolutionary Museum



Pupils of the Kim Jong Suk Girls' Senior Middle School learn from the revolutionary spirit of respected mother Kim Jong Suk



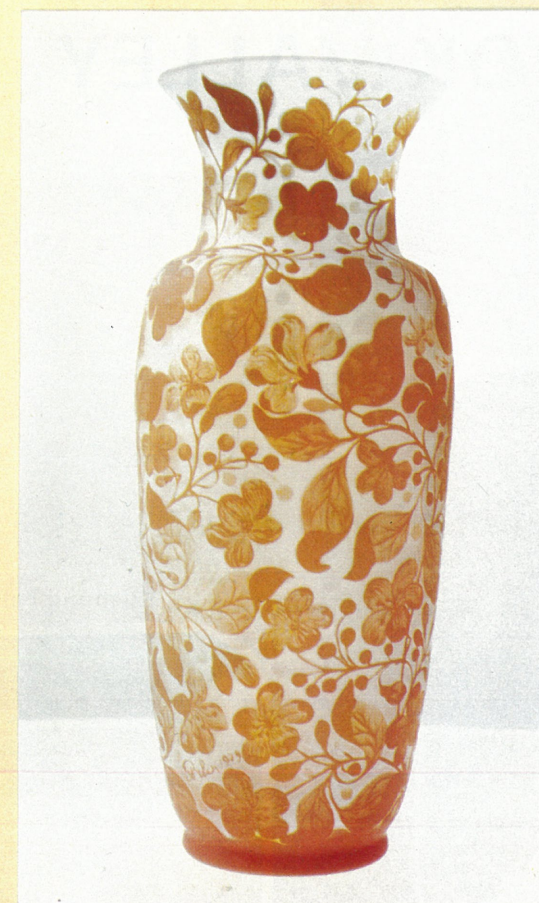


A portrait of the great leader President Kim Il Sung from an official of the Datong Limited Company in the Republic of Singapore

International Friendship Exhibition



A book "Fish in Hell" and silver spoon and vessels from Genaro Carnero Checa, former Secretary General of the Federation of Journalists of Latin America, and his wife

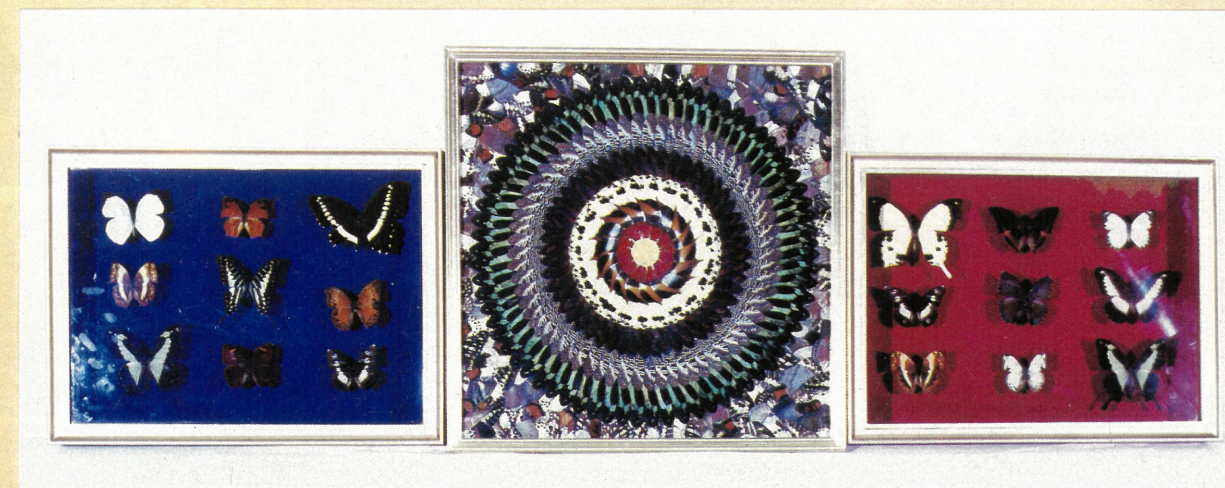


A glass vase from General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu of the Romanian Communist Party



A congratulatory flag from President Roberto Vieszi of the World Federation of Democratic Youth

Specimens of butterflies from the government of the Central African Republic

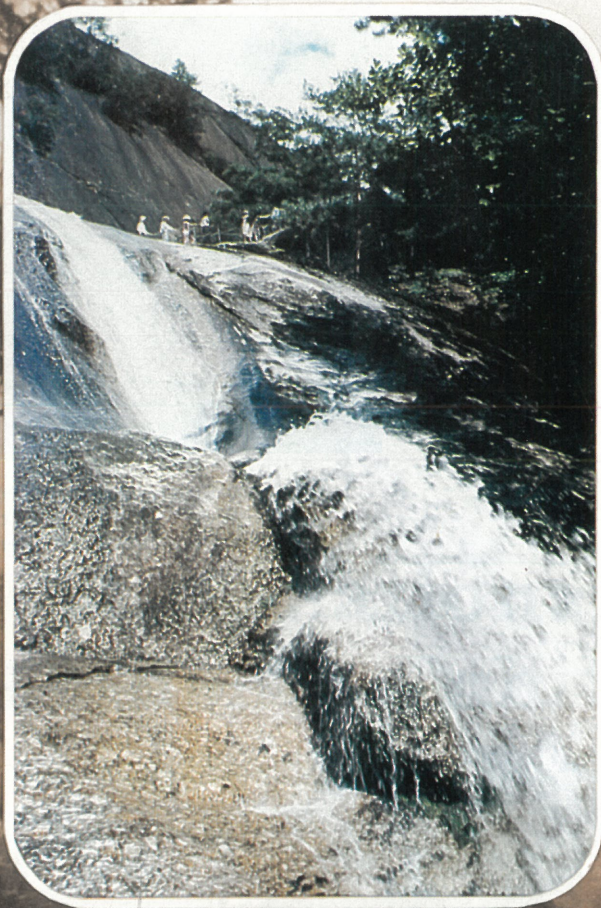




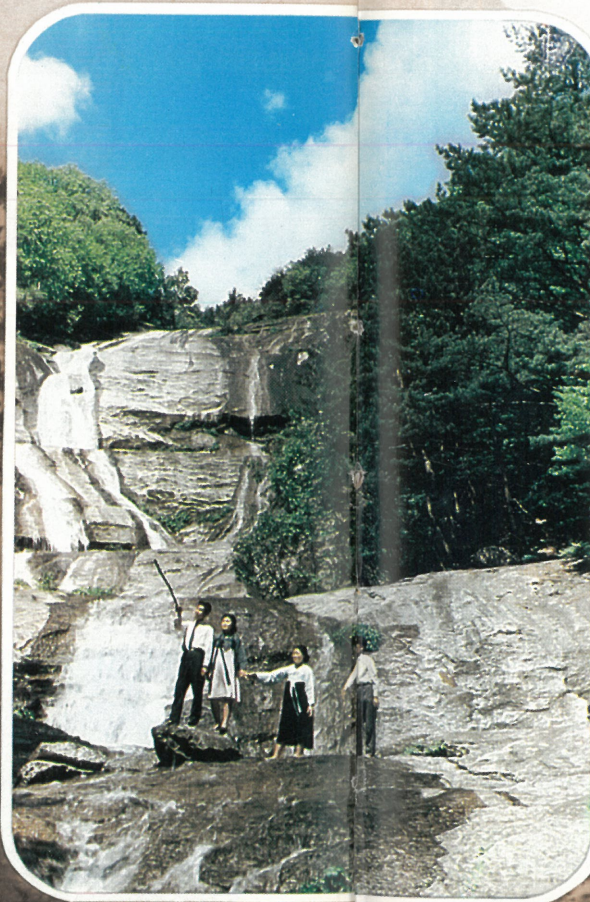
MANPOK VALLEY

Mt. Myohyang (3)

Murung Falls



Kuchung Falls



Pison Falls



Central Zoo (3)



Black-naped oriole



Migratory grosbeak



Serial

Modern History of Korea (18)

6. INTENSIFICATION OF MILITARY AND POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE KPRA AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR. THE KPRA'S INTENSIVE STUDY AND TRAINING

MEASURES FOR POSITIVE STRUGGLE IN CONNECTION WITH THE OUTBREAK OF THE SINO- JAPANESE WAR. INTENSIFICATION OF MILITARY AND POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE KPRA

The Japanese imperialists unleashed the Sino-Japanese War in July 1937 with an eye to occupying the whole of China.

This set a new fighting task before the KPRA and the Korean Communists.

In his speech delivered in August 1937 at the Meeting of Officers and Men of the KPRA and in his appeal to the Korean people issued in September that year in connection with the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made clear the fighting tasks to cope with the new situation.

He analysed the vulnerability of Japanese imperialism in many angles and pointed out that the more they expanded the aggressive war, the faster they would bring ruin upon themselves.

Explaining the task the KPRA should carry out in connection with the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War, he stressed that it should expand

the armed struggle behind the enemy line to deal more powerful political and military blow at them. He added that more political workers should be sent to the major military bases and centres of munitions industry to continue to expand the anti-Japanese national united front movement, step up organizational and political work among the people and thus extensively organize and wage various forms of struggle, including mass strikes and sabotages against the Japanese imperialist aggressive war.

In the appeal the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that well-trained political workers should be sent to the key military bases in Korea to establish contact with the comrades already working there and enlarge and reinforce the revolutionary organizations, and stressed that it was particularly important and urgent to create shock troops made up of workers, whose mission it was to become the vanguard in carrying out armed rebellion in the rear.

He also said that as soon as orders came from above, armed revolts should be started, spear-headed by the shock troops, subversive activities organized in the rear, ammunition factories and other important enterprises set on fire and destroyed, police substations raided to get weapons and ammunition, and railways destroyed to disrupt the transportation of military supplies.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called on the entire people to make full preparations so that they could rise in resistance struggle everywhere in coordination with the military actions of the KPRA.

The policy of struggle set forth by him inspired the KPRA and the popular masses with confidence in victory and roused them to a new struggle.

According to the policy the KPRA units first

launched vigorous operations to harass the enemy's rear.

In August 1937 the KPRA units went into large-scale mobile operations in the south, southwest, west and northwest of Mt. Paekdu. Its operations covered very wide areas including Changbai County, Linjiang County, Fusong County and Mengjiang County, Huinan County, Tonghua County and Jian County.

The main unit of the KPRA boldly carried out the Xinfangzi Battle in Changbai County and the Yaogang Battle in Linjiang County in August 1937, the Battle on the Huinan County Seat in September, the battle of ambush on the road between Fusong and Xigang in October and many other daring attacks on walled towns, assaults, ambush and demolition of military installations.

After the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War the frontier was further fortified, but this could not stop the KPRA's advance into the homeland. Small units were ceaselessly dispatched to operate in the northern region of Korea.

While commanding military operations, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung again sent out many political workers including Comrade Ma Dong Hui to the border area and Hungnam, Hamhung, Wonsan, Sinuiju and other industrial centres and the areas of military and strategic importance inside Korea.

In accordance with the new policy of struggle laid down by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the formerly and newly dispatched political workers conducted active organizational and political work among the masses. As a result, the network of lower organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland was further expanded, the people of all strata were enlisted in them and the anti-Japanese, anti-war struggles were intensified.*

* About the vigorous activity of the political workers, a Japanese police document points out: "They have dispatched political workers to Hungnam, Hamhung, Wonsan and other cities of military and defensive importance in the province (South Hamgyong Province) as well as to places in North Hamgyong Province... to organize various types of illegal organizations or to elicit cooperation from Chondo religionists for the promotion of the movement of the anti-Japanese people's front. At the same time, regarding the current incident (the Sino-Japanese War) as providing a capital chance of recovering their lost territory and winning Korean independence, they have planned, and

have been carrying out, armed rebellion and rear harassment by mobilizing the entire force of their associates in Korea and Manchuria." (*The Situation of the Public Peace, South Hamgyong Provincial Police, 1938, p. 16.*)

Many guerrilla production units, paramilitary organizations, were formed in the border areas along the Amnok River and engaged in their activities by stealth. In many areas, active preparations were made to organize workers' shock troops.

The anti-Japanese, anti-war struggle of workers, peasants and other popular masses picked up

momentum as well.

What was characteristic in the workers' struggle at that time was that fierce struggles went on in factories and construction sites which were of importance from the military point of view. Illustrative of this were the strikes of the workers of the Nampo Refinery in July 1937 and of the Haeju Cement Factory in March 1938 and strikes in other big factories and mines, and strikes, sabotages and desertion cases in the latter half of 1937 in different construction sites including fields of railway work.

In those days, peasants, while keeping on their usual anti-Japanese, anti-landlord struggle, particularly intensified the struggle against the plunder of agricultural produce and others and forced labour which were related to the expansion of the aggressive war.

THE KPRA'S INTENSIVE STUDIES AND TRAINING

Very complicated was the situation following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War.

On the international level, the reactionary offensive and war provocative manoeuvres of the fascist states of Germany, Italy and Japan became more pronounced and got some "success" though temporarily. Communist and revolutionary forces in many countries were placed under harsh fascist suppression and suffered great losses. The opportunists of all hues openly joined forces with fascism.

After provoking the Sino-Japanese War the Japanese imperialists, under the pretext of "security of the rear," launched a frantic offensive against the revolutionary forces in Korea and Manchuria and intensified their suppression and massacre of the masses of the people as never

before.

Clamouring that they would annihilate the KPRA, the kernel force of the Korean revolution, all at once, they perpetrated frantic "punitive" operations. The Japanese imperialist murderers destroyed the lower organizations of the ARF in the northern border area of Korea and arrested and jailed a great number of underground political workers and members of the ARF. Everywhere in the country they rounded up, imprisoned and killed numerous patriotic people.

In this critical period of national suffering, the national reformists, "Left" and Right opportunists and factionalists took off their masks and overtly colluded with the Japanese imperialists, and among those who had tried to remain faithful to the revolution and the nation there was a tendency to losing confidence and courage.

The Korean revolution was expected to go through a grimmer ordeal in the future. In this difficult situation, it was impossible to continue the vigorous anti-Japanese struggle without firmly preparing the men of the KPRA, all the Communists and the popular masses politically and ideologically so that they could wage the revolutionary struggle undauntedly under whatever conditions.

In November 1937 the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made public a historic work *The Tasks of Korean Communists* offering clarification on the basic problems of the Korean revolution and other immediate important problems arising in the revolutionary practice.

In the work he made clear the nature and basic task of the Korean revolution and the target and motive force of the revolution, and then set forth in the concrete the immediate tasks of the Korean Communists in carrying out the revolution victoriously, particularly the tasks for the armed struggle, the anti-Japanese national united front movement, the work of strengthening solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and the preparations for the founding of a party. He stressed that the Korean Communists should firmly adhere to the independent stand more than anything else in order to successfully fulfil the revolutionary task facing them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"An independent position means the fundamental stand of the Communists—having confidence in the strength of their own people and responsibly carrying through the revolution in their country with their own efforts. Only when they maintain a firm independent position in the

revolutionary struggle can they formulate revolutionary lines and policies corresponding to the actual conditions in their country, safeguard and implement them thoroughly and fight to the last for their country's revolution no matter what the difficulties and hardships.

"The masters of the Korean revolution are the Korean people and the Korean Communists. The Korean revolution must be carried out by the Korean people under the leadership of the Korean Communists." (*The Tasks of Korean Communists*, Eng. ed., pp. 47-48.)

Pointing out that the bitter lesson that the communist and revolutionary movements of Korea suffered a great damage and underwent twists and turns due to the flunkeyism of factionalists in the past should not be forgotten, he earnestly taught that the Korean Communists must carry on their revolutionary struggle in accordance to their belief, firmly build up their own revolutionary forces, rely on them thoroughly and thus lead the Korean revolution to victory.

After the publication of *The Tasks of Korean Communists*, the study of this work was organized systematically in the KPRA and among the Communists.

From the close of 1937 to the beginning of 1938 the KPRA's intensive winter political-military study and training were conducted in a deep forest called Matanggou.

In hearty response to the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung **"Study is the first and foremost task of revolutionaries,"** the KPRA men devoted themselves to the political-military study.

In the political study they delved in the main into *The Tasks of Korean Communists*, *The Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland*, and many other works of the great leader. Besides, immediate practical problems were also the subjects of their study.

In military lessons and training, the Juche-oriented military thought, guerrilla tactics and strategy, topography, shooting, ordnance science, the study of the enemy troops, the method of managing an army unit and other military theories and actual practice were treated.

Throughout the period of the intensive study the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally gave lectures and guided discussion sessions.

According to the standards of learning, the KPRA men were divided into the self-study group and the alphabet group and the studies were conducted in various ways—lecture, self-study, discussion, specific guidance, mutual aid and question-answer contest.*

* Recalling those days one anti-Japanese fighter who had directly participated in the Matangou military-political study wrote:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung personally took part in the building of the camps and, in the meantime, worked out an overall programme of military and political studies for the winter, organized study groups, and selected and allocated lecturers.

"Taking account of the fact that there were both persons of a high knowledge level and raw recruits who scarcely knew how to read and write, he ascertained the knowledge levels of individual guerrillas through commanders, political workers or directly, and on this basis, formed study groups—the self-study group and the alphabet group.

"The self-study group comprised the responsible persons of the party branches, company commanders, political commissars and adjutants whose political and theoretical levels were fairly high; this group was guided directly by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"The basic textbooks for this group were *The Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland* and *The Problems of Leninism*. Studies in the self-study group were conducted primarily by the methods of studying by oneself and discussions.

"Upon finishing lectures on each subject, he used to set problems such as 'On the character of the people's revolutionary government to be established in the future,' 'On correlations between the party and the government,' 'On the motive force of the revolution,' etc., and saw to it that everyone studies them by himself before taking part in discussions.

"Particularly in the discussions it was demanded of everyone to combine such problems as the conditions of various classes and sections of the population in Korea, the livelihood of the workers and peasants, their strike struggles and

tenancy disputes, with practical matters arising in the guerrilla life and the tasks confronting the unit.

"After leading the debaters to draw conclusions by themselves through discussions, he assessed the observations of each comrade, correcting what was wrong, and then summed up the study.

"The alphabet group comprised the rank and file. In this group the company political commissars and members of the secretariat gave lectures chiefly on *The Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland* and the modern history of Korea (from the seizure of Korea by the Japanese imperialists to the 1930's), and the method of study was a little different from that applied in the self-study group.

"Here the main stress was put on lectures and, with a view to consolidating the knowledge one had acquired, discussions were also held. After finishing lectures on a certain subject, concrete problems, such as 'How are the workers fighting at home?' 'How do the Japanese imperialists oppress the Korean people?' 'How do the landowners exploit the peasants?' etc., were given and everybody was encouraged to take part in the discussions on those problems. Debates were held on a voluntary principle and if there was one who took little part in the discussions, the lecturer would direct questions to him." (*Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas*, Eng. ed., pp. 67-69.)

Another anti-Japanese fighter who had participated in the military-political study at that time wrote in retrospection:

"Every day Comrade Commander would give lectures on tactics to regimental cadres and company commanders and train them through practice.

"Besides guerrilla tactics, he taught them tactical problems for coping with the enemy's tactics. In this he referred to the enemy's tactical manuals taken from him.

"Among the Japanese army's tactics I learned in those days, the so-called 'tactics of attack at dawn' is still fresh in my mind.

"According to this tactics, the dawn of the day was preferred for an attack in a small-scale battle, and during the blockade of Port Lushun in the Russo-Japanese War and the Lugouqiao Incident the enemy actually made surprise attacks at the dawn of Sunday when everyone was deep asleep.

"Comrade Commander taught in detail what was to be done to counter this tactics of the enemy and what was its weak point.

"He also taught us how to estimate ground and measure distance with the eye, giving explanation on the basis of his experience in actual fighting.

"Some specific rules he mentioned when teaching eye-measuring still serve me as a guide in practical activities. He explained that an isolated cottage could be viewed from the distance of five kilometres; tree trunks, mile-posts and electric poles one kilometre; a walking person with clear contours of arms and legs 700 metres, or 200-300 metres when the details of clothes and their colours were distinguishable.

"He gave lectures on marksmanship as well. Still fresh in my memory were the explanations he gave us on the methods of shooting up and downward....

"During lectures on tactics regarding ambush, assault and other combat actions Comrade Commander used a sand-table to explain them by the actual battles conducted by our unit....

"Comrade Commander himself gave lectures on the structures, powers and working principles of various kinds of weapons and directed us in sighting and shooting exercises, setting examples to us." (*For the Freedom and Liberation of the People*, (Chronicles), Korean ed., Vol. IV, pp. 254-56.)

Through the intensive political-military study the men of the KPRA came to establish a firm revolutionary world outlook based on the Juche idea, well acquaint themselves with the Juche-oriented revolutionary lines, strategy and tactics and improved their qualities as Juche-type Communists, the indomitable revolutionary fighters, who, under whatever adversity, convincingly march along the road of revolution without the slightest vacillation.

The main unit of the KPRA, now more thoroughly prepared politically, ideologically, militarily and technically through the political-military study, advanced toward the shore of the Amnok River southwest of Mt. Paekdu and carried on an energetic military and political activity. It delivered serious blows on the enemy in the Liudaogou Battle in April 1938 and many other battles.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that the KPRA units launched a concentrated attack on the enemy in the area along the Amnok River. Then he got them to operate in different directions in order to lure and disperse the enemy forces concentrated in that area and conduct military and political activities in broader areas. Thus the main unit of the KPRA launched swift mobile operations in vast areas including Linjiang, Mengjiang and Fusong.

In July 1938 when the Japanese imperialists invaded the Lake Hassan area on the southern tip of the Soviet Union's Maritime Province, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung led all the KPRA units to further intensify the operation of harassing the enemy's rear.

The KPRA units waged the Jinkuang Battle of Baodaojiang (September 1938), the Waichagou Battle (September 1938) and many other battles to deal successive blows at the enemy from behind.





Pyongyang on New Year's Day

The new year 1982 has begun in Korea, a land where creative labour brings about miracles and changes every day.

What is warming the hearts of its people on the New Year Day who are enjoying boundless happiness in the warm sunshine of the great leader and the glorious Party?

We went into a street to feel the pulse of the capital on this day.

An endless stream of Pyongyangites with bouquets of flowers in hand was flowing toward Mansu Hill where the statue of the great leader stands.

Walking along Chollima Street that starts from the Potong Gate, we came across Kim Hyo Son, a Merited Constructor at the Central District Public Construction Office.

The old man was glad to see us and took us to his home. It was kept clean and tidy, furnished well with a TV set, an ice box, a washing machine, a wardrobe of bedding, etc. The cleanness showed a good housewifery of the daughter-in-law.

While we were conversing pleasantly with the old man who boasted of his son, daughter-in-law and grandchildren a group of little children called on his granddaughters. They were going to New Year performance. Through our questions we found out that their parents work as weaver, turbine operator in the steam-power station, hairdresser and so on.

We came out of the house and at the entrance of the Students and Children's Palace, we promised them to come to see their performance, and climbed the Nam Hill. It commanded a general view of the Grand People's Study House, a pinnacle of modern architecture.

Our hearts became full at the thought that our people who were cut off from the civilized world for a long time will flock to edifice to bring earlier the day when they reach the highest eminence of science.

The snapping of the shutter attracted my attention to a group of people who were having pictures taken against the background of the Grand People's Study House. It was a "family of college students" whom I had been acquainted with the other day through my coverage. They included 3rd and 6th year students of the Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute and 2nd year student of the Pyongyang Medical College. I hadn't seen them for a long time, but parted with them soon. I had no mind to break their family atmosphere.

We went across the Okryu Bridge to the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital. At its fountain, a familiar voice called me, and asked: "Aren't you a reporter?" An elderly woman came up to me. It was Pakkorangnyo. She was glad to see me. I remembered her nickname rather than her real name and uttered it in spite of myself.

"I've got a grandson," she said.

Before liberation her family had wandered from

place to place, and she had been born in furrows (pakkorang) and since then had gone about with that sad name. She had grown up, bitten by red ants.

But her grandson was born in the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital.

The woman was overjoyed and at a loss what to do for joy.

We made for an apartment building for artistes which stood on the bank of the Taedong River. We wanted to see how they were spending the New Year's Day.

A sweet song flowed out of a flat of my old acquaintance. In the room were some film actors and actresses who were friendly to me. They were singing songs to the tune of accordion and guitar.

Hong Yong Hui was a girl of a remote village but she is now world-famous. She played the role of heroine in "The Flower Girl", and became a People's Actress. There was Kim Jong Hwa, heroine of the film "Nameless Heroes," then there was the actor who distinguished himself for his role of hero in classic "Tale of Chunhyang." All were stars known in many films. They said they were celebrating newlyweds.

The day was glorious. We left them, wishing happiness to the new family.

We walked on and stopped at a place where stood stone marker inscribed with the words "The Starting-Point of National Highways." But what's the use of visiting every nook and corner of the country?

In the eyes of the cute children giving New Year performances in Pyongyang we see the happy today and hopeful morrow of all the youngsters, including those on the lighthouse islands in the northern tip of the country and at Pyonghwa-ri of Panmun County where Panmunjom is situated.

In the radiating face of an elderly Merited Constructor living in Chollima Street, who looks 10 years younger than he is, we see the youth and spirit of the Korean people who sing 60 as a youth of robustness and 90 as the beginning of old age.

People flow to the Mansudae Art Theatre to enjoy the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise." Walking in the stream I suddenly remember the words of a passionate Burmese man of speech. He

told us that our country is a model of socialism and a paradise on earth. Here in Korea is the bright future of communism.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In our country all state policies accord with the will and interests of the working masses, and all people including workers and peasants enjoy a dignified and happy life in the fullest measure."

Paradise is what our forefathers had long pictured only through legends. But today their dream came true and a socialist paradise has sprung in this land where backwardness and poverty had prevailed for centuries.

The workers and peasants have become masters of the country and everybody is living with no worries about food, clothing and housing.

Free medical care and the 11-year free compulsory education are given in this land which is the first to abolish taxes in the world and immune to pollution and in which no beggars are found. In this paradise we live and work, holding in high esteem the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the father of our great socialist family.

The paradise good to live and work in is sung by the beautiful voices.

*My country has beautiful hills and clear rivers,
This is where I was born and bred.*

*Happiness flowers out under the love of the leader
Everyone sings of this land.*

Tears well into the eyes of the spectators.

They owe their happiness to the great leader who brought it to them, walking through cold rain and treading on icy snow.

In some hours of our outing, we saw the bright faces of the Korean people who are filled with the pride in the rosy future. They work miracles and changes running against time and making this land flower with their creative labour. They are now filled with delight and determination to add new looks to their homeland of Juche this year.

We pictured a brighter paradise which will be built by them in their devoted effort to realize the plan of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the Party. This communist paradise in this land will be radiant with rays of the sun and star.

Choe So Ok



For More Structural Steel

Chu Ji Won
Chief Engineer
Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works

Last year our works attained a high level of production.

Drawing on this achievement we set a high goal this year to produce far more structural steel than last year, which is needed for carrying out the four major construction projects. This is an enormous task, indeed. However, the working class of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works who have always been loyal to the great leader and the Party and pleased and satisfied they are firmly resolved to fulfil the task without fail, feeling greatly proud and honoured as the main force at the steel front.

Now, it is one of the important tasks facing us leading officials to properly organize and enlist the ebullient enthusiasm of the workers and carry this year's task to success.

To this end we will untie knotty problems with our exemplary deeds and fully display initiative with a sense of responsibility as masters of the revolution.

We will also implement thoroughly the mass line as required by the Tae'an work system and normalize production on a high level by scrupulously doing the

whole work of industrial management—technical guidance, equipment management, labour administration and material supply.

And we will push ahead with the technical revolution to meet the requirements of the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization in all the fields and units of production.

To finish all projects now under way as early as possible is one of the essential means of radically boosting structural steel production.

We will concentrate our efforts and finish the project of reconstructing and expanding the blast furnace and constructing the cold-rolling shop ahead of time and place their production on a normal basis. By doing so we will demonstrate the might of the works which has been turned into a giant metallurgical centre under the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious Party centre and fully satisfy the ever-increasing demands for structural steel in all spheres of the national economy.



Rich Harvest This Year Too

Labour Hero Yang Song Gyok
Management Board Chairman
Pyongryul Cooperative Farm, Anju County, South Pyongan Province

Agricultural workers of our farm are now firmly resolved to bring about a fresh upswing in agricultural production in the new year 1982.

Owing to the abnormal weather caused by the cold front the world is suffering from agricultural-food crisis. However, our country had bumper harvest last year, too. This shows eloquently that if we farm as required by the Juche farming method under the wise guidance of the great leader and the Party centre, we can reap bumper crops every year in any bad weather.

Last year we harvested 1.5 tons more of rice and 1.3 tons more of maize per hectare on an average than in the record year through scientific farming.

This year, too, we will distribute species on the principle of the right crop on the right soil in the right time and do scientific farming as required by the Juche farming method to reap bumper harvest.

The basic way of boosting agricultural production is

to raise the per-unit-area yield and expand the cultivated area in a big way.

In order to carry out the important tasks set forth by the great leader at the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, we will obtain more land through an energetic mass movement and increase agricultural production.

We will improve seeds and methods of crop cultivation and increase the fertility of land to raise the per-unit-area yield in all fields much more than last year and carry out the grain production plan of our farm.

All the officials of our farm will go to workteams and sub-workteams to guide farming processes and fully meet the requirements of the great Juche farming method. Thus we will make a great contribution to attaining the 15 million-ton goal of grain production ahead of time by making a fresh innovation in the worthwhile and honourable battle this year.



For a New Turn in Education

Kim Chang Il, Director of the Ministry of Higher Education, Educational Commission

We all educational workers, fully resolved to bring about an innovation in educational work, are greeting the glorious new year with another milestone recorded in the annals of Juche-oriented education.

The "Theses on Socialist Education" authored by the great leader was thoroughly implemented in all fields of educational work last year. As a result, the rising generation was fully prepared to be men of a

communist type, many competent technicians trained and a big progress was made in the intellectualization of all society by enhancing the general cultural standard of the society.

Following up these successes we will further develop educational work to meet the requirements of a new higher stage of revolutionary development and thus bring up able revolutionary workers equipped with living knowledge instrumental in the revolution and construction work.

Every effort will be directed above all to improving the quality of education.

Now that a vigorous struggle is being waged to revolutionize, working-classize and intellectualize the whole of society and make the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based, we will improve the whole contents of education, properly apply heuristic and various other methods of education

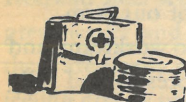
in conformity with the actual conditions and strengthen material foundations for educational establishments.

In order fully to implement the Party's policy of intellectualizing the whole of society we will continue to improve and consolidate the study-while-working system of education alongside the regular education system in keeping with the requirement of the reality.

And we will pay close attention to the smooth enforcement of universal eleven-year compulsory education and make full preparations to introduce compulsory higher education with due regard to the regional distribution of the national economy and the characteristic features of its branches.

This year, too, we will continuously strengthen and develop our decidedly superior socialist system established by the great leader and make a giant stride forward in carrying out the historic cause of modelling all society on the Juche idea and intellectualizing it.

I'll Combine Korean and Modern Medicine More Closely



Hong Sun Ryong
Deputy Director, Curative and
Preventive Bureau, Ministry of Health

This year we will rapidly develop our traditional national medicine whose advantages have already been confirmed clinically, while carrying out our Party policy of preventive medicine.

We will better equip central and provincial Korean-medicine hospitals and Korean-medicine sections of city or county people's hospitals and industrial hospitals with modern medical instruments and closely combine the traditional Korean medicine with modern one also in *ri* people's hospitals.

We will also build up herb-medicine dispensaries in county and *ri* to fully meet the people's demands.

This year we will further strengthen education and research work on our national medicine, put traditional Korean medicine on a firmer scientific basis, find better preventives and curatives by traditional Korean me-

dicine and make highly efficacious herb medicines.

Meanwhile, we will have Korean medicine doctors study harder so that they may become fully versed in their work on the one hand and, on the other, we will let doctors majoring in modern medicine study traditional Korean medicine to discharge their duty splendidly in building up the national medicine.

In addition, we will take concrete measures for all health institutions across the country to enhance the proportions of medical service by traditional Korean medicine, bring about a switch-over in developing our Juche national medicine this year according to the grand plan of the great leader and make the year 1982 a year of great significance in giving full play to the advantages of our health system.



I Will Acquire High Artistic Skill

People's Actress Hong Yong Hui

The new year 1982 has dawned.

This morning I recall the days of genuine artistic creation, the stirring days of the film revolution made under the sagacious guidance of the Party according to the Juche-based literary and art thought.

Ten years have passed since I began my career as a film actress with the role of the heroine of the cinematized classic "The Flower Girl". Ten years change the looks of mountains and rivers, as a saying goes, and a great change has taken place in my life in this period.

Ten years ago I was a middle school girl in the depth of Mt. Paekam in Ryanggang Province. But today I have become a member of the Workers' Party of Korea and a revolutionary film actress. A decade ago I did not know even the ABC of the film. But in the decade I have become a People's Actress. This does not mean that I have some extraordinary ability and skill.

I owe this entirely to the fatherly care and meticulous and energetic guidance of the great leader and the Party. They carefully guided me to perform the role of the heroine Ggot Bun in "The Flower Girl", the heroine Chin Ok "In the First Armed Unit" and the heroine Yu Sol Gyong in "The Fourteenth Winter".

I cannot write here all about their great love for me.

I only renew my resolution to repay even an iota of their favour. Even if a script produces a laudable human character or a meaningful life, it may or may not be presented properly according to acting. In order to carry out with credit the important task assigned me by the times and revolution, I will do my best to perfect my acting required of the heroine.

I will not rest on my laurels; I will make untiring efforts to raise my artistic skill and play any part splendidly. Thus I will contribute this year to making many films of high ideological and artistic value to please the fatherly leader and the Party.



DEVELOPING CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Independent Chemical Industry

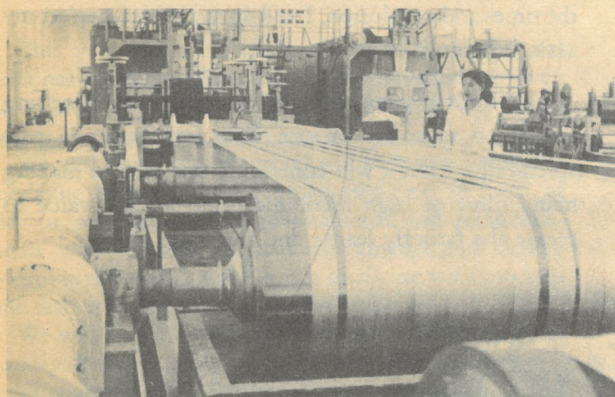
Our chemical industry is one of the industries which have developed very rapidly.

Just after the country's liberation, we had only a backward inorganic chemical industry as a result of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and even it was badly destroyed in the Fatherland Liberation War. So we had to create the chemical industry from scratch after the war.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"Rapid development of the chemical industry is important to expand raw material bases for industry and confirm our country's economic independence."**

Under the wise guidance of the respected leader we quickly created an independent and modern chemical industry which has all sectors of organic and inorganic chemical production and is equipped with up-to-date techniques and uses domestic raw materials.

The establishment of a new organic chemical industry based on the carbide industry using



Part of the vertical spinning shop of the February 8 Vinalon Complex

inexhaustible domestic anthracite and limestone as main raw materials marked a turning point in the development of the chemical industry.

The great leader looked far ahead into the future with unusual foresight and formed a research group with able scientists and sent them experimental apparatuses and reagents for vinalon research during the fierce war.

After the war, when they succeeded in turning out the first trial product he went to the Ryonghung Plain overgrown with reed and selected the site for the vinalon factory and roused the whole Party and the entire people to its building.

Thus a big modern vinalon factory was built in a little more than a year.

After the war a large chemical fibre mill using reeds rich in our country as raw material was built in Sinuiju and the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill was reconstructed and expanded.

The far-reaching plan of the great leader to solve the clothing problem for the people not with natural fibres like cotton but by chemical methods was realized splendidly in our country where arable land is limited.

The state concentrated its investments in chemical industries closely connected with the people's life, including synthetic fibre and plastics industries, and large, medium and small chemical factories using domestic raw materials were set up at different places.

During the First Seven-Year Plan period when socialist industrialization was stepped up, over 40 large modern chemical factories and shops and 100-odd small and medium chemical factories were built and their technical equipment was modernized.

The output of chemical fibres increased 2.4 times and plastics 40 times in 1969 as against 1960 and the assortment of chemical goods became diverse.

In this plan period more than 1,200 kinds of chemical goods, including fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, medicines, plastics, dyes and acid, alkali and carbide, were produced to basically satisfy the demands of the national economy for chemical products.

In the 1970s our chemical industry increased its production capacity greatly and its structure was further perfected.

Many chemical factories were expanded and the large Namhung Youth Chemical Combine producing urea fertilizer, Orlon and polyethylene was built. Chemical fibre and plastics production centres were reequipped and reinforced to increase the production capacity of vinalon and vinyl chloride; the output of staple fibre and rayon grew considerably and raw material bases of the chemical industry were expanded and reinforced.

A movilon factory using domestic raw material was built in a little more than a year.

Oil-processing factories were built in the eastern and western regions in a short time and new petrochemical industry bases established to better satisfy the demands for various chemical goods, including chemical fibre and plastics, and make our chemical industry more multifarious.

The rapid development of the basic chemical industry opened up a wide vista for chemical fertilizer and chemical fibre industries.

Thus our chemical industry had all sectors—half-finished and finished goods production and inorganic and organic chemical production sectors—and ensured a proper balance among them. And it became able to produce and supply all chemical goods necessary for industry and agriculture and the people's life.

According to the great leader's basic principle of distribution of the productive forces in socialist society our chemical industry bases are rationally distributed.

The building of large chemical factories in new districts and small and medium chemical factories at different parts of the country is of great significance in bringing the chemical industry closer to the sources of raw materials and consuming areas and rapidly developing other branches of the national economy.

Our chemical industry also underwent overall technical reconstruction.

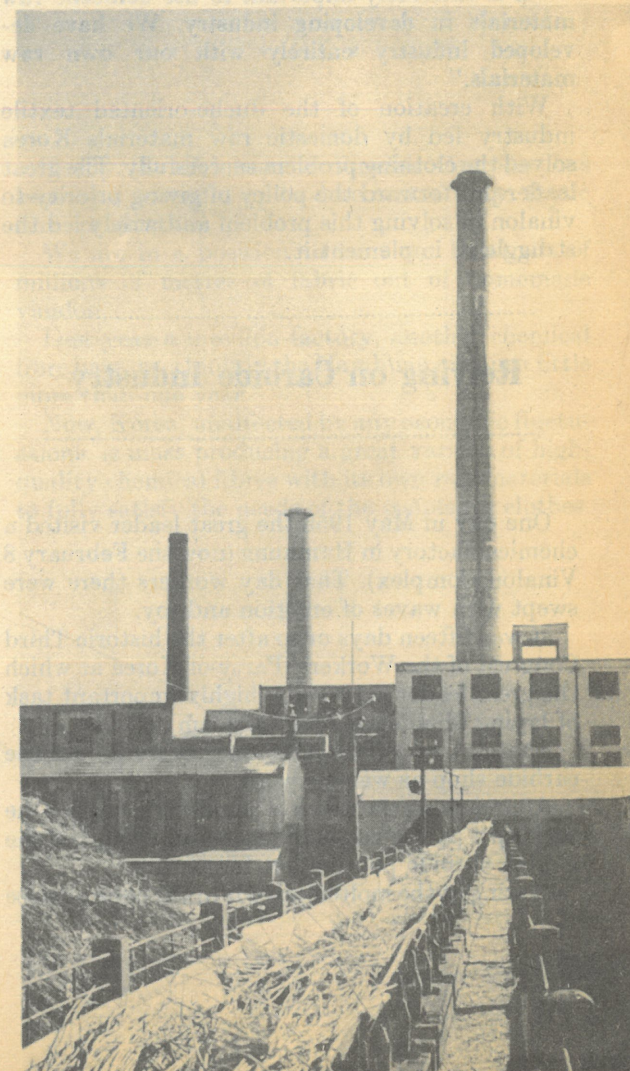
Vigorous efforts were made for automation and remote-control of production processes, with the result that the proportions of automation in the chemical industry greatly rose and a great turn took place in doing away with heat-affected and harmful work.

Today our chemical industry serves effectively to chemicalize the national economy and is firmly equipped with the latest techniques.

Our independent chemical industry created under the wise guidance of the great leader and the Party centre will contribute greatly to attaining the goals of 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers and 1,500 million metres of fabrics, two of the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction.

Sin Hwan Sop

Fibre is produced with reeds abundant in our country (at the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Factory)



THE PROBLEM OF CLOTHING SOLVED THIS WAY

Our people's centuries-old desire to have fine dresses has been now transformed into reality.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"It is extremely important to use domestic raw materials in developing industry. We have developed industry entirely with our own raw materials."

With creation of the Juche-oriented textile industry fed by domestic raw materials Korea solved the clothing problem successfully. The great leader put forward the policy of giving priority to vinalon in solving this problem and wisely led the struggle to implement it.

Relying on Carbide Industry

One day in May 1956 the great leader visited a chemical factory in Hamhung (now the February 8 Vinalon Complex). That day workers there were swept with waves of emotion and joy.

It was fifteen days or so after the historic Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea at which the great leader proposed a highly important task of laying foundations for socialism.

That day he called on the furnace workers of the carbide shop as was his wont.

Approaching the notch of the electric furnace, he took up a pair of coloured glasses and watched the molten carbide pouring out for a while.

Staring at the molten carbide in the ladle at close

quarters, he fell into a deep thought.

The furnace workers and the accompanying officials were unable to control their surging emotions at the sight of the great leader who was not minding such intense heat because he treasured the creation of the workers so much. But no one knew why he looked hard at the molten carbide.

Now, pointing to the carbide, he stressed that it should be used to develop the organic chemical industry in future.

He saw in the glowing molten carbide the future of our organic chemical industry and the silvery cascade of vinalon.

Furnace workers were deeply moved as he discussed the development of our chemical industry.

How to solve the clothing problem under the arduous postwar condition in which everything was reduced to ashes was of particular importance in quickly stabilizing and improving the people's livelihood ruined by the war.

Right after liberation, the great leader conceived a far-sighted plan of developing the organic chemical industry on the basis of carbide made from anthracite and limestone which are abundant in Korea, and he showed foremost concern for the development of carbide industry. In the grimmest days of the war he met a scientist and assigned him the task of making research into vinalon and saw that a research group was formed. Then, he called on the workers in Hamhung in order to develop the carbide industry indispensable for the vinalon industry.

DEVELOPING CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

In March 1959 when the research into mass-production of vinalon was nearing completion, he met them again despite the heavy burdens of state affairs.

After looking round the Ryonghung Plain overgrown with reed, he personally picked out the site for a vinalon factory. He said confidently: "Let's build a vinalon factory here. We have carbide, the raw material, at hand and water, too. If we are to solve the clothing problem, it is necessary to build a vinalon factory. As our country is short of arable land, we must take this course." Thanks to his benevolent solicitude a new history of the vinalon industry, organic chemical industry, began and a giant Juche-oriented vinalon factory rose up relying on the stable carbide industry.

Clothing Problem Solved Mainly with Vinalon

The question of chemical fibres was brought up at a meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee held in early January 1971, the first year of the Six-Year Plan.

The great leader said that the main stress should be laid on the production of vinalon in order to solve the question of clothing with chemical fibres, and he added that some textiles such as Orlon or tetoron were also needed to increase the variety of goods and meet the diverse demands of the people.

The priority development of vinalon was the correctest solution of the textile question in Korea.

Vinalon was invented in Korea. And the vinalon industry is a Juche-oriented industry using domestic raw materials. So there was neither technological difficulty nor shortage of raw materials. The more efforts we channelled into the vinalon industry, the more products we would get.

Carefully sizing up the realizable possibilities at home, the great leader President Kim Il Sung set forth the task of sharply increasing the production capacity of vinalon. He pointed out that it was necessary to lay stress on vinalon production without vacillation.

The officials concerned were deeply stirred by his tireless efforts to provide the people with better clothes as soon as possible.

The whole country volunteered in the vinalon factory extension project undertaken according to the great leader's far-sighted plan and the builders gave full scope to their talent and creative zeal. As a result, the project to double the production was successfully completed.

* * *

Today the February 8 Vinalon Complex has become a powerful up-to-date centre of synthetic fibre production.

We are in a position to turn out hundreds of millions of metres of fabric out of homemade vinalon.

Last year a movilon factory, another chemical fibre base, was built in the Hamhung area in a little more than one year.

Now, Korea, unaffected by any economic fluctuations, is mass-producing a great variety of high-quality chemical fibres with its own raw materials to fully satisfy the needs of the people for clothes.



DIALOGUE

"Fertilizer Means Rice and Rice Means Socialism"

Before liberation grain output in north Korea was 2.16 million tons. But in 1979 it reached 9 million tons, a 4-fold increase over that of pre-liberation years and 15 million tons of grain is expected to be produced in the near future.

Such signal development in agriculture and its bright prospect are inconceivable apart from the fast developing chemical fertilizer industry of Korea.

Our journalist had an interview with Deputy Director of the Commission of Light Industry about the fertilizer industry.

* * *

Journalist: Production of 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers is one of the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980's. This shows our fertilizer industry has developed to a high level, doesn't it?

Deputy Director: You're right. As you know, Korea ranks among the countries consuming the largest amount of fertilizers in the world. Our chemical industry supplies a variety of fertilizers and chemicals suited to the characteristic features of the soil and crops. Already in 1979 1.5 tons of chemical fertilizers were applied to each hectare and weeding was done by chemicals in 97 per cent of the total rice fields. Our country has overtaken and outstripped the advanced industrial countries in per-capita output of chemical fertilizer and its per-hectare application. Chemicalization of agriculture as well as its mechanization is nearing completion.

Journalist: I think this success is attributable to the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung who saw that an independent up-to-date chemical fertilizer industry was built in a

short time.

Deputy Director: You're right. There are too many stories to tell about the troubles he took to develop the fertilizer industry. After liberation self-sufficiency in food was posed as an urgent question in building a new society in Korea. The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Good land and good machines alone are not enough to bring about high yields. True, they are necessary for good farming, but it is also important to have abundant fertilizer, which will make even poor land yield a rich harvest."

Earlier, taking into account the fact that our country is mountainous and limited in arable land, the respected leader saw the possibility of increasing the output of grain and other farm produce in raising the per-unit area yield and suggested fertilizer production as a solution. As for our fertilizer industry in the pre-liberation days, there was only one factory in the Hungnam district which turned out some ammonium sulphate.

Journalist: Even it was totally destroyed in the three-year long war, wasn't it?

Deputy Director: Yes. After the war, for the improvement of the deteriorated people's livelihood it was necessary to solve the food problem by rapidly developing agriculture, but even one gram of fertilizer could not be produced. The great leader visited the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory after the war. He told the workers of farmers' urgent demand for fertilizer and advised them to step up the reconstruction of the factory overcoming difficulties and supply fertilizer as soon as possible.

He set forth the great proposition "Fertilizer means rice and rice means socialism" arousing

workers in the chemical industry to a vigorous struggle for the increased production of fertilizer and the chemicalization of agriculture.

Journalist: I think his revolutionary proposition specifies the role of fertilizer in rice farming and great significance of the food problem in socialist construction. It represents an entirely original idea.

Deputy Director: Quite right. That's why this militant slogan immensely inspired our working people in postwar reconstruction.

Thanks to the great leader's ceaseless on-the-spot guidance and revolutionary enthusiasm of the working people fertilizer factories including the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory were rebuilt at a marvelous tempo. And new factories producing nitro-lime and urea fertilizer were set up across the country. As a result, beginning with 1958 over 400,000 tons of fertilizer were supplied to the countryside every year and in 1963 the amount of fertilizer applied per hectare reached 300 kilograms.

Journalist: It is very significant that the Juche-oriented fertilizer industry was created using our resources and technology and with due regard to the specific conditions of our country.

Deputy Director: Certainly. Thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader a new nitro-lime industry was created using carbide made from coal and limestone which are found in abundance in our country. It is a really great success. This made up the drawback of our fertilizer industry which had mainly turned out ammonium sulphate and further increased the variety of nitrogenous fertilizers in conformity with the soil and crops in Korea. In particular, introduction of the ammonium synthesis process based on gasification of anthracite marked a signal success. Besides, with the establishment of the phosphate industry based on domestic mineral resources and production of microelement fertilizer in large quantities, a radical change has been brought about in the qualitative composition of fertilizer. Large, medium and small fertilizer factories were erected and in 1970 the output of fertilizers reached 1.5 million tons.

DEVELOPING CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

There is a touching story about the creation of our powerful phosphate industry.

One early summer, the great leader who was on his tour of guidance to North Pyongan Province, took notice of a patch of uncommonly lush maize, as he passed a mountain road. He had his car stopped and said to accompanying officials that the soil must contain phosphate and suggested prospecting the area. A large deposit of high-quality phosphate was tapped there later. This is how a phosphate mine called the Pungnyon Mine came into being.

In the first two years of the Six-Year Plan we obtained the capacity of producing over one million tons of phosphate fertilizer with domestic raw materials. Thus, in 1975 the output of chemical fertilizers increased to three million tons.

Journalist: Rapid increase of the output of chemical fertilizers is one of the main factors that has brought about a bumper harvest every year and rapid progress in farming in our country, I think.



High-quality fertilizers are produced

Deputy Director: Certainly. The fertilizer industry has a splendid prospect. In 1984, the closing year of the current Second Seven-Year Plan our country will put out five million tons of chemical fertilizers to make it possible to fertilize more than two tons per hectare. By the end of the 1980's 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers are expected to be produced. This will be a sure guarantee for hitting the high production goal of 15 million tons of grain.

Journalist: Now, I see our chemical fertilizer industry, too, is highly promising. The great vitality of the respected leader's proposition that

fertilizer means rice and rice means socialism is confirmed in practice as the days go by.

Deputy Director: You're right. Last year at the session of the UN General Assembly a delegate warned against an acute food crisis, saying that in 1980, 50 million people died of hunger in the world.

Today the food problem poses as a serious problem affecting national independence and human dignity.

Our country settled the fertilizer and food problems satisfactorily. It is solely attributable to the wise leadership of the great leader.

Journalist: Thank you for your remarks.

Phraseology

The Juche Method of Farming

In the course of giving guidance to the rural economy of our country the great leader President Kim Il Sung created the Juche method of farming, a scientific farming method suitable to the country's actual conditions and saw that this method was widely applied.

The Juche method of farming means a scientific method of farming suited to the natural features of the country and the biological characteristics of crops and based on science and technology. It is also a highly intensive farming method based on modern science

and technology in agricultural production.

This method makes it possible to increase the per-unit area yield by making the most effective use of land, water, farm machines, chemical fertilizers and other means of agricultural production, prevent the influence of the cold front and reap a good and stable harvest at all times.

As a result of thorough implementation of the Juche method of farming, our country has food grains enough and to spare.

Account of Visit

HAPPY VILLAGE

Recently we visited the Ripsok Cooperative Farm of Mundok County situated in the middle of the Yoldusamcholli Plain on the west coast.

Tractors were on the move in the boundless plain. A cozy village nestled at the foot of a hillock, which was a picture, indeed.

There stood the Study Hall of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Ideas in the middle of the village.

The village people's hospital with whitewashed walls, a snug-looking kindergarten, the tall house of culture, modern dwellings standing in rows at the foot of the orchard-planted hill, shops and other welfare-service establishments—all these impressed us that this village is rich and good to live in.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: "All our villages are rich and beautiful and we might well call each of them a fairyland."

A woman management worker gladly received us and briefed us on her farm's history and guided us to a hillock called Sinmyong Pass.

The hillock afforded a fine view of the Yoldusamcholli Plain. There were an observation platform and a poem-inscribed monument erected by the farmers with a loyal heart to convey to posterity the immortal exploits and great favour of the respected leader.

In the spring of 1946, though busy guiding the building of a new country, the great leader visited here and acquainted himself with the living conditions of the peasants in the plain and told them what to do to live a happy life.

Since then he has visited this farm village many times. Whenever he was here for on-the-spot guidance, he came to the pass, and looking down

upon the cooperative fields, showed the short cut to turn this village into a prosperous modern socialist village and led the peasants here along the way.

As we were looking at the fields whose annual rice output is said to be enough to last the farmers for over five years, our companion explained: "The state sent us many modern farm machines including tractors, lorries, rice transplanters, rice-seedling pullers and rice harvesters". The farm has over 60 tractors and hundreds of farm machines which do almost all farm operations—ploughing, rice-transplanting, weeding, application of fertilizers, harvesting, etc.



Researches are conducted on new strains

In the pre-liberation days the peasants here had no cattle and had to pull the plough bruising their shoulders and failed in farming every year owing to the lack of water. But today the plain is fed by the Pyongnam Irrigation System with life-giving water and all fields have been standardized; farming is done with the help of machines and chemicals, and the farmers reap rich harvest every year.

As a result of the thorough application of the Juche farming method, the farm's grain output and per-family income increase every year.

In 1980 the per-family income doubled in grain and quadrupled in cash, as compared with 1970.

We looked round the village, hearing the story of the guide.

We met an old man, Kang, at the gate of a neatly fenced house. He said to us:

"We have long been freed from worries about food, clothing and housing and introduced water and bus services. And our village clinic has turned into a hospital. So we live as well as townsfolk do. How can we ever return all this favour?"

There are hundreds of dwellings like his in the village. In the evening sonorous reading voices,

cheerful songs and merry laughter fill the village.

People televise, study the Juche farming method in the agricultural science and technology propaganda hall or see films or raise their artistic skills in the house of culture.

We bade farewell to the old man and headed for the nursery. But still ringing in our ears were his words: "How can we ever return all this favour?"

We saw happy children in the nursery. They were healthy and chubby and gladdened our hearts.

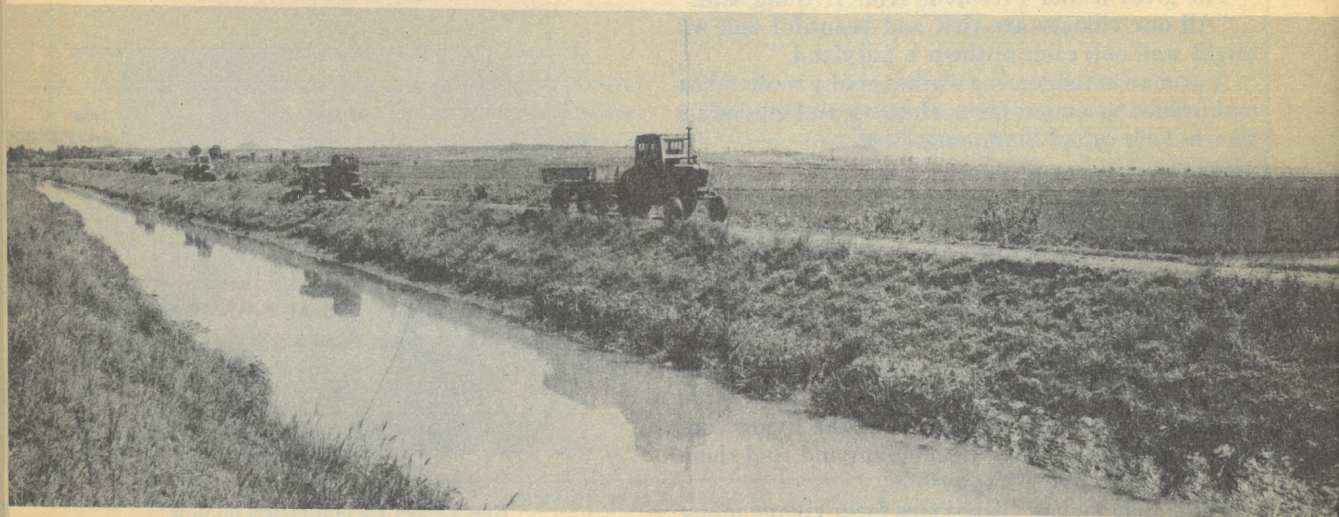
We looked round the kindergarten and the senior middle school where youngsters were growing up to be pillars of the nation, treated as "kings".

We heard stories of farmers' happy life and saw them work full of joy and confidence everywhere.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader and the kindly care of the Party centre, the people, the plain and the village have all changed beyond recognition.

We looked back at the farm village with a joyful heart before we left.

Kim Jin Gon



They need not worry about water

Manpok Valley, Pride of Mt. Myohyang

After seeing the beautiful Sangwon Valley, we went to Manpok Valley.

A path ran along the crystal Hyangsan Stream. We followed the path till we reached a spa, seeing fish swarming in the stream. A girl keeper of the spa invited us to have a drink of its water.

According to a notice put up in the building the spa is good for cure of various diseases including gastroenteritis, chronic gastritis and urinary diseases.

The girl said: "The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said that as this spa is very good for health many visitors to the mountain and Hyangsan county people should be encouraged to take its water."

Here we were deeply moved by the great concern of the respected leader for the health of sightseers and working people.

As we were entering the valley, the sound of falling water rent our ears.

The thickly-wooded valley was

beautiful, indeed. A stream wound round fantastic rocks.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"You can see scenic beauty everywhere in our country, but Mt. Myohyang is particularly well-known from ancient times for its wonderful and exquisite geographical features and idyllic scenery."

Our guide said that the Manpok Valley is famous especially for its beautiful waterfalls. The people named the valley "Manpok Valley" or the Valley of Ten Thousand Waterfalls because it is full of waterfalls, she said.

The first cascade in the valley is the Sogok Falls. About 250 metres up the valley there was the famous Murung Falls. The sight was a real spectacle. The water slid down the sloping rock for scores of metres, dashed against a hollowed-out rock, and shot up over ten metres high like a fountain before it fell over a cliff of dizzy height, drawing

a big semi-circle.

Farther up we saw the beautiful Unson Falls working a hundred and one wonders.

Then there were the Paldam Pool and the Yuson Falls.

We went up a rugged path with the help of a rope ladder until the mysterious Pison Falls came into sight. Unlike other cascades, the water of the Pison Falls does not slide down rocks but plunges into the air from a place nearly 60 metres high, raising a whirlwind and creating a rainbow. The enchanting spectacle kept us agape for a while.

Our guide told us a legend about eight celestial women visiting the falls. They would come down from heaven by a rainbow, bathe in the Paldam Pool and then play over the Yuson Falls before they returned. The water coming splashing down in two columns resembled celestial women flying up to the sky with skirts of their raiments fluttering in the wind.

Visit to the Central Zoo (3)

Warblers—Black-naped Orioles and Skylarks

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"Our country abounds in plants as well as in lovely song birds and rare animals including oriole."**

After seeing the pheasant aviary I went up to the aviaries of song birds, feasting our ears with lovely chirps. The song birds were holding a singing contest.

In our country occur over 150 species of warblers, including black-naped orioles, skylarks and migratory grosbeaks.

I had a chat with the technical section chief of the zoo on a bench. We were already friends. During our talk we could see various warblers flitting around, chirping and twittering merrily.

They seemed singing of the long history of Mt. Taesong and the ever-prospering revolutionary capital city of Pyongyang.

For its scenic wonders the Manpok Valley is said to have also been called a "Valley of Mystery."

There were some foreigners among many sightseers.

We were also guided to the Kuchung Falls 40 metres wide. It was a real wonder. The water made nine descents from a cliff of dizzy height.

A little away from the falls there was a cave associated with the myth

of Tangun, the legendary founder of Korea.

Mountain peaks to the south present a wonderful spectacle when the setting sun shines with a red glow. So this place is known as one of the "eight best sights of Mt. Myohyang".

The cave has the myth of Tangun which is recorded in "Samgukyusa" and other history books compiled in the feudal age in

The zoo is always animated with lovely notes of those birds, which please the visitors.

And what is most attractive is the note of black-naped orioles.

"The black-naped oriole is second to none of all birds," said my companion, "in its visual and vocal beauty and so sets off scenic beauty".

According to his explanation, the oriole is a beneficial bird preying on caterpillars, beetles and other harmful insects.

It builds a nest in May to June, skilfully hanging it on the end of a high tree twig, and lays three to four eggs.

The oriole is handsome. Its black nape, soft golden plumage, black-tinted wing end and tail end are attractive, indeed. This bird is well-known as the owner of a sweet voice and so people call a girl

our country. We were also told about "Tangundae" where Tangun is said to have trained himself in archery and "Chonjusok" or Heavenly Pillar Rock which they say was used by him as a target in practice.

Hearing such stories, we went up to Hyangro Peak. On our way back we also saw many cascades and singular scenes of alpine plants.

O Dok Yon

History of Paekdusamcholli Plain

Today our geographical environments are changed by men rather than according to the laws of nature.

Tidelands and alpine lands are turned into fertile fields and reservoirs and canals resembling seas are built.

The Paekdusamcholli Plain is one of the newly emerging plains.

Originally the plain was a peneplain. But it turned into a lava plateau by volcanic activity about one million years ago. The plateau was left waste for ages.

After the country's liberation from the colonial

yoke of Japanese imperialism, a new social system was established, and the masses of people became masters of everything, and the plateau turned into the producer of grain and meat. There appeared many plains, large and small, in vast alpine lands including Taehongdan, Samjiyon and Paekam Counties.

The Paekdusamcholli Plain is the largest of them all. It is different from other plains in our country. The Chaeryong, Yonbaek, Yoldusamcholli, Honam and all other plains came into being according to the laws of nature. But it was reclaimed by our independent and creative people.

who is good at singing an "oriole", my companion said.

This bird affects thick chestnut wood or zelkova wood, or else lives in wooded parks or pleasure grounds.

After seeing the orioles, I went over to an aviary of skylarks.

"The skylark is also a favourite bird of our people," I was told. "As you know, we have many songs on this bird, such as 'Skylark', 'Skylark of Paekdu Plateau' and 'Skylarks Sing over Cooperative Farm Fields'."

As if to chime in with him, a loud speaker in a corner of the zoo broke into the merry melody of "Skylark".

*The tractors chug about in the wide field
The lark sings sweetly in the sky
Lark, lark, sing the spring song
The song of bumper crop
....*

He explained the reason why those songs are loved by our working people. It is because the bird has a sweet voice, but more particularly because it makes the life of farmers jollier.

In balmy spring days skylarks flutter about the ploughs drawn by tractors tilling fields and, snatching at worms, soar into the high sky to sing merrily there.

Indeed, the landscape of our socialist countryside is spectacular, with skylarks singing of bumper harvests reaped every year.

My companion harked back to his subject, "Our country has four species of skylarks, and the crested lark is a native subspecies."

The crested lark has a tuft of feathers on its crest. When vernal barley thrives, it builds a nest in the hollowed furrow of the field and lays four or five eggs there.

After having a good look of the beautiful warbler skylarks, I went to an aviary of parrots.

Son Yu Gong

It is one of the highest plains in Korea. It is 700-1,200 metres above the sea level. Its width is 25 kilometres from east to west and its length is 11.5 kilometres from north to south.

It is colder than in flat areas, the day is short and the night long, and summer is short and winter long. The plateau is underlaid mostly with pumice and humus soil about 10 centimetres thick.

As you see, the climatic and soil conditions are not so favourable. But there appeared the Taehongdan County Combined Farm there, which reaps rich harvest every year through scientific farming suited to the specific features of the alpine land.

The farm is highly mechanized and chemicalized. Almost all farm operations such as ploughing, land-leveilling, sowing, threshing and transport are done by machines. Herbicides are sprayed by planes. A farmer cultivates 30 hectares of land. The farm mainly raises wheat, barley and potatoes. Today its potato output is over 6-7 tons per hectare.

Its farmers lead a happy and cultured life without any worries.

Thus the plain has now turned into a rich producer of grain and meat.

All this shows that the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour have been narrowed down considerably and that the waste alpine land has developed into a fertile plain yielding rich crops for the people.

We owe this successful transformation of nature to the far-reaching plan and wise guidance of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung.

In May 1939, during the anti-Japanese armed

struggle, he led the main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the Musan area, and made a speech to the people at Sinsadong, a district of the present plain. Among other things he said:

"The Japanese imperialist aggressors will perish in the flames they have ignited, and our people will surely accomplish the cause of national liberation.

Let us all fight on stubbornly to hasten the day when we will meet again in our liberated homeland and set up a new, genuine worker-peasant government, exploit the rich resources of the country and thus build a new prosperous Korea, an ideal land for the people to live in."

After national liberation, the great leader set forth a task of reclaiming the Paekdu Plateau in 1948. During the last Fatherland Liberation War he sent a surveying group of scientists to make preparations for the reclamation. Despite difficult wartime conditions, he sent many people and machines and provided all conditions for the work.

He had State Farm No. 5 (the present Taehongdan County Combined Farm) set up and gave constant guidance to strengthen and develop it. Today this combined farm has become a model socialist farm. Since the reclamation of the plain started the great leader has given on-the-spot guidance and valuable advices many times.

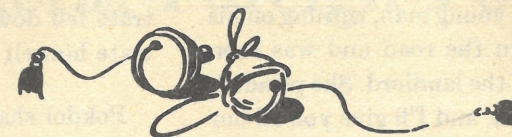
The people here erected the "monument to Farm No. 5" in July 1972 to convey to our posterity the great favours and warm love shown by the great leader President Kim Il Sung on the development of the Paekdusamcholli Plain.

O Gwang Ok



Legend

Gold Bell and Silver Bell



Once upon a time there lived a greedy landlord in Wanggol Village. He had a young hired hand named Pokdol.

Pokdol worked for his master for ten years and, one day, asked him to pay for it. But the landlord refused it on some idle pretext. Pokdol was red with anger. But what could he do to the landlord who had power and money?

He left the master and barely earned his living by doing odd jobs for one hirer after another.

One moonlit night, his mind was preoccupied with a question: Why are toilers badly off while landlords who loaf away are well-off? All of a sudden a purplish smoke rose in front of him and appeared an old man, who said:

"You diligent boy, I've come to help you. You are honest and hardworking. What is your wish? Let me know it."

"I don't want a lot of treasure, sir," the young man replied politely. "I'll be grateful if you let me have a job so that I won't go hungry."

The old man said: "Go up the back-hill tomorrow and turn over a big rock under the 100-year-old oak tree, and you will find there treasures with which you can live in clover." Leaving these words

behind, he disappeared.

Next day, the boy did as had been told. And he found under the rock a chest filled with dazzling gold and silver things and other precious treasures. He would not monopolize the treasures and shared them with the poor folk in Wanggol Village.

The stunning rumour reached the ears of the greedy landlord, who went up the hill and moved the rock under the oak tree. But, instead of treasures, a viper turned up and bit his thigh before it disappeared.

The landlord was laid up. He used all curatives but in vain. His illness got worse as the days went by.

The landlord spread a rumour that he would give half of his property to whoever could cure him. But even famous doctors were at their wit's end.

One night, the mysterious old man reappeared in front of Pokdol and gave him a pair of bells, gold and silver, and said:

"Honest boy, now is the time for you to pay off your old scores. Go to the landlord tomorrow and tell him you will heal him if he gives you all his property. Shake this gold bell three times if he accepts your offer, and shake this silver bell three times if he goes back on his own words."

The boy visited the landlord and asked him, "Would you give me all your property if I cure you of your disease?"

The landlord said no, although he was on the verge of death.

"Do as you like," said young man, turning on his heels. He walked down the road and was soon overtaken by the wife of the landlord. She pleaded, "Please save my husband, and I'll give you all our property, lock, stock and barrel."

He first pretended to be reluctant to accept her entreaty, but turned round to revisit the landlord. No sooner he shook the gold bell three times than the moribund patient was up and about.

He asked the landlord to hand over his property as he had promised. The latter claimed that he had made no such promise and abused the former instead.

The boy took out the silver bell and gave three shakes to it. As soon as it rang, the landlord fell ill again.

The landlord's wife was scared at the sight. She knelt down, and rubbing her palms, pleaded the young man to recover her husband. She reassured him that he would be given all their property.

The boy shook the gold bell three times. The landlord turned as fit as a fiddle. The latter pledged to keep the promise and asked the boy to wait for a day.

The boy agreed and returned home.

The cunning landlord called on the magistrate and requested him to get rid of Pokdol, offering him a box of money.

Tipstuffs came and arrested the youth.

He was taken to the magistrate and tortured in cold blood. He was even deprived of the gold and silver bells.

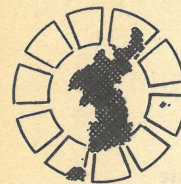
With the bells in his hands, the magistrate blared: "This greenhorn is to perish shortly, so I must test it with this bell myself." Then he gave a long, violent shake to the silver bell.

But it was not Pokdol who died. The landlord and tipstuffs who had been standing by the magistrate fell down one after another and the magistrate himself fell all of a heap.

Pokdol shared out all the property left by the dead landlord and magistrate to poor peasants in Wanggol Village and lived there happily.



Ten-Point Political Programme of Unified State



Confederal Foreign Policy

In his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the great leader President Kim Il Sung made a most reasonable and realistic proposal to reunify the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and set out the ten-point policy of the confederal state and clarified the way to handle foreign relations properly.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"...the DCRK should handle properly the foreign relations established by the north and the south prior to reunification, and should coordinate the foreign activities of the two regional governments in a unified way."

The north and the south have been maintaining different foreign relations for over 30 years. So it is highly important for the DCRK to handle correctly their foreign relations and coordinate the external activities of the two regional governments in a unified way.

Only when the foreign relations built up by the north and the south prior to national reunification are handled coherently, will it be possible to preserve both the interests of the entire nation and the interests of the two zones within the framework of the unified state and the confederal state will be enabled to develop friendly relations with various countries on an equitable footing. Further, in view of the fact that even after reunification the north and the south will maintain external relations separately with other nations on a limited scale, the confederal government will need to coordinate the

foreign activities of the two regional governments properly in a unified way.

The basic principle to be adhered to all along in handling these matters is to firmly guarantee national unity and the common interests of the nation.

The confederal state will have to repeal all treaties and agreements with other countries detrimental to national amity, including military treaties that were concluded separately by the north and the south prior to reunification. But those relations not inimical to national unity and the common national interests will be left intact.

The confederal state will permit the north and the south to conduct economic exchange and cooperation with other countries irrespective of social systems. It will leave intact the capital invested in south Korea by other nations prior to reunification and continue to ensure their concessions.

The DCRK should also permit the governments of the two zones to establish bilateral relations with other countries in line with the common interests of the nation. It will have to coordinate their foreign relations properly to make sure that the two regional governments keep step with each other in their foreign activities.

Then, the confederal state will handle smoothly the foreign relations established prior to reunification and conduct correctly the foreign activities after reunification.

Li Sang Sik

Overseas Koreans on the Homeland

Nowadays many overseas Koreans visit the northern half of the Republic. Given below are some of their impressions.

On the Reality of My Homeland

Mr. Choe Dok Sin, former south Korean "Foreign Minister", former "ROK Army" corps commander (lieutenant general), former Chairman of the "Council of Religionists" and former leader of the Central Headquarters of Chondoism in south Korea and Chairman of the "Paedal National Council"

Chondoism aims to relieve the broad masses from agony and make them well-off and protect the country and guarantee the welfare of the people, so as to build a paradise on earth. But it remains a mere ideal and I thought this ideal had a remote possibility of being realized. I looked round many countries to find such an earthly "paradise" but in vain.

Through my visit to the northern half of the country I realized that the "paradise" for man exists here.

I call the north a paradise firstly, because its institutions are so established as to treasure man most and there are neither the rich nor the poor, neither the noble nor the humble; secondly, because the world's best paradise has been built through great construction for man; and thirdly, because all the people are "propertied" and form a "harmonious whole", enjoying supreme happiness.

The reality of the north impressed me deeply also because it has what the western countries have not, whereas it does not have what these countries have.

For instance, the north does not have the unemployed, vagrant orphans, taxes, school fees, doctor's fees, price rise and curfew hour which all other countries have without exception. And it has free medical care, revolutionary operas, the Grand People's

Study House, the Changgwang Health Complex which no other countries have.

This Is Thanks to the Great Leader

Pastor Kim Song Rak, Chairman of the Society for the Promotion of National Unification and Adviser to the South Korean Federation of Churchmen in the United States and former President of Sungjon University in south Korea

Creation of a new world—these are the only words I can find to describe the appearance of the homeland.

Here, everyone lives equal and affluent, without any worry. They are very kind, too. From ancient times, Korea is called a land of golden tapestry. And today the people's hearts are as beautiful as the landscape.

They are neither selfish nor wicked and devote their all to the country and neighbours.

Seeing the great nation and powerful and prosperous fatherland with my own eyes, I am boundlessly proud that I am a Korean.

I pondered over the secret of such a fantastic progress made by this country.

The people and land remain unchanged, but a stunning reality has unfolded. I think this is thanks to the great leader.

We Cannot Live Apart from Each Other Any Longer

We are gripped by a strong desire for the country's reunification, seeing the year of division out and the New Year in.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"For our nation today nothing is more precious than reunification and there is no more pressing task than reunifying the country."**

We feel the crying need of national reunification whenever the year changes.

Our people lived in colonial slavery for 36 years under Japanese imperialist rule and have suffered from tragic territorial and national division for another 36 years due to the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists.

This heart-rending tragedy should not continue any longer. For the country's division our people suffer the greatest misfortune in world history.

The territorial division by foreign forces has separated parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, who had lived harmoniously under a roof; they have lived in north and south for over 30-long years and don't remember each other's faces now.

The division keeps our people from tapping and using effectively their talents and inexhaustible resources for the nation's prosperity and its uniform development.

Our people are faced with the danger of losing their homogeneity formed over 5,000 years.

Seeing Is Awakening

Choe Hong Hui, Publisher of "Paedal Sinbo" and President of the International Federation of Taegwondo

This time I visited a little village where I was born and bred. There I found that the gap between town and country has narrowed down considerably. And I had an impression that this gap will be completely eliminated in a few years to come.

Everyone I met, young and old, said about the country's reunification, the burning desire of our nation. This convinced me that the south rulers are telling lies and that I was lucky to come here. Not only I but also all the rest of us are of the same opinion. This led me to think that meeting settles problems and that seeing is awakening.

They Are Working for Reunification

Pastor Ri Hwa Son, Chairman of the "Society of Overseas Korean Christians for the Unification of the Country" in West Germany

If north Korea has any preoccupation, it is the problem of national reunification....

Everybody is organized, nursery children included, for the reunification and they are all armed with Jucheism; they work and build and fight and live for the reunification.

They said they never forget the reunification even for a moment. I think it's quite true.

The revolution and construction are designed for reunification. So are all their activities and lives. Political parties, schools, factories and farms all exist for the reunification. How nice it would be if the country is really reunified and we live in this beautiful land of golden tapestry, independent in politics and self-reliant in the economy and in safeguarding the nation.

Territorial and national division has imposed an intolerable misfortune on our people, and the south Korean people, our fellow countrymen, are now hovering between life and death.

The south Korean brothers are living in slavery under the bestial colonial and fascist terror rule of the US imperialists and their stooges.

Without the overthrow of the murderous fascist rule of the US imperialists and their stooges, the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique, the south Korean people can never escape from colonial slavery nor can the misfortunes and sufferings of all Koreans be ended.

The root cause of all misfortunes of our people lies in the national division caused by the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists and their obstructionist moves against reunification.

The US imperialists are trying desperately to create "two Koreas", with a view to occupying south Korea forever.

There is no reason or pretext whatsoever for the US imperialists to remain in south Korea.

Our people are wise and resourceful and can cut out their way by their own efforts and they never tolerate the violation of their national sovereignty by foreign

forces.

The US imperialists must not obstruct the reunification of our country any longer but go out of south Korea at once.

The country's reunification should be realized on the three principles of independence, peace and great national unity, and the most realistic and reasonable way to reunification is to bring the north and the south together into an independent, neutral and peace-loving confederal state, the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, leaving the ideas and social systems existing in the two parts as they are.

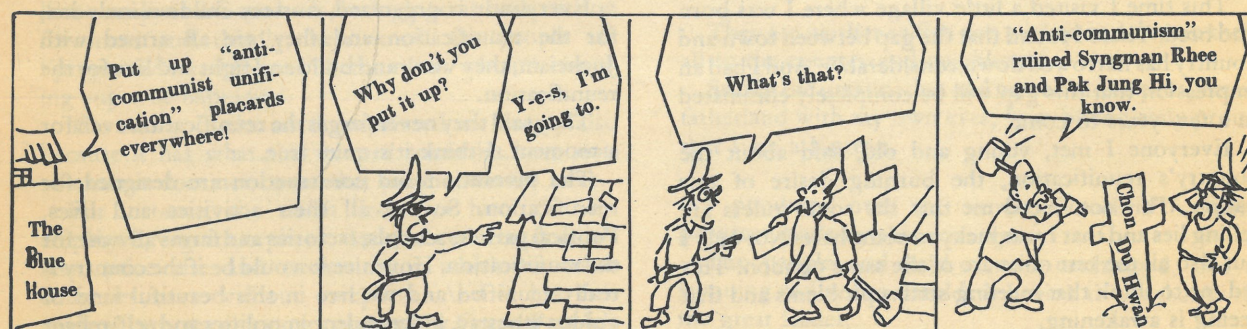
The proposal for founding the DCRK set forth by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is a just one taking into consideration the interests of the north and south and the neighbouring countries. When this proposal is realized Korea's reunification is attainable.

That is why not only our people but also the peoples the world over fully support our new proposal for the country's reunification and strive to carry it out.

Korea is one and our people cannot live apart from each other any longer.

Han Gyu Ryon

Searchlight (in South Korea)



Crimes of the Puppet-Traitor (1)



Secret Imperialist Agent Who Betrayed the Nation

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"... the successive rulers of the south Korean puppet regime are, without exception, stooges fostered by the US and Japanese imperialists and traitors to the nation who sold out the country and the nation to their masters."**

The successive rulers of south Korea are stooges long fostered by the US and Japanese imperialists and traitors to the nation who sold out the country and the nation to their masters.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan is no exception. He was a secret agent of the US imperialists who gave him a systematic training. He himself admitted of this.

His character as an imperialist stooge did not form in a day or two. He inherited it from his father who had reared him from his childhood to make him serve the Japanese army and after the surrender of Japan, it was cultivated by the US imperialists.

At a spree with a Japanese government-patronized scholar at a *kisaeng* restaurant in Seoul in 1980, the traitor sang a Japanese war song "Punitive March" to the great surprise of those present there. This was revealed by a Japanese magazine. It shows that he was imbued with Japanese militarism in his boyhood.

After the defeat of Japanese imperialism his

militarist spirit gave way to America-worship. His entrance into the puppet military academy marked a turning point in his life. In the academy completely shut off from the outside world he was trained by US advisors to think and act in an American way.

He went to the United States twice for "study" and pledged his "invariable allegiance" to his masters.

After his graduation from the academy he went to the US to study psychological warfare at a school for special warfare in a US base. He went there the second time to be trained for guerrilla warfare and paratrooping. But, this time his masters called him to the US not only for military training. They wanted to reaffirm their "initial estimation of him" and rear him as their secret stooge. At that time the traitor frequently met US military advisors and intelligence officers and won recognition as a faithful stooge and received a "special task."

He felt so grateful to his masters for their "confidence" and "favour" that he went the length of blabbing: "It is the duty of us all to devote ourselves to the US" and "I won't forget US favour even after my death."

For 25 years of his manslaughter he was decorated many times. He is most boastful of the

"order" given by his US masters for the massacre committed by him in South Viet Nam as a regimental commander of the puppet "White Horse" unit. His atrocious massacre surpassing human imagination is widely known to the world.

To cite a few examples.

This slaughterer killed in cold blood 326 defenceless people, young and old, in "Bat Operation 25" at Honchu and 227 people in "Bat Operation 26."

A puppet army officer who had been to South Viet Nam said about the massacre:

"He perpetrated all kinds of diabolical barbarities without the slightest hesitation; he stabbed children and old men, gouged out breasts of women and cut off men's genitals and embowelled prisoners of war and took out their livers."

His "order" shows that he is a faithful stooge who does not hesitate to do anything for the execution of his masters' policy of aggression and war.

Here is another example showing that he is a faithful stooge of US imperialism. When the traitor was the "assistant vice-chief of the President's bodyguard" the then US President Ford came to south Korea. US bosses picked him out as his "guard". The traitor regarded it as his highest "honour." He guarded his masters so well that the then US Secretary of State Kissinger highly praised him as an "excellent bodyguard." He received similar "praises" from his US masters during former US President Eisenhower's visit to south Korea.

This is what traitor Chon Du Hwan is like.

Special relations between US masters and the traitor immediately before and after the "October

incident" in 1979 fully reveal his true colours as a secret agent of US imperialism. When the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime faced a serious crisis due to the south Korean people's anti-fascist struggle for democratization, John Wickham was appointed as commander of the US forces in south Korea. Soon afterwards he called the traitor Chon to his side. They had gained "close acquaintance" with each other while in South Viet Nam.

But they not only drank a toast to their reunion. Wickham informed the traitor of the US intention to make him the successor to the puppet Pak Jung Hi and had a confab with him. This is an open secret now.

It is because of US assurance and support that after the "October incident" the traitor could act audaciously to seize power.

Without such US support it would have been impossible for the traitor, a major general of the puppet army, to carry out the "December 12 purge" to arrest puppet army brasshats by mobilizing large armed forces including frontline units under US command.

After the "coup" the US imperialists helped him more actively to seize power. It was also the US that checked the young officers' anti-Chon coup plan. This was admitted by Wickham himself. He said that he had stopped their plan.

The US gave yes to the May 17 outrage and mobilized the puppet troops under the "south Korea-US combined forces command" for the Kwangju massacre and openly supported the slaughter, declaring that security was more important than human rights.

Traitor Chon, as puppet "President", has three US advisors now: one is the political counsellor of

the US embassy in Seoul, who is an officer of the CIA known as a "coup d'état specialist"; another is Vice-President of the US Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Seoul; and still another is a retired officer called "Colonel." What they are doing with the traitor is as clear as day.

A Japanese magazine wrote: "We can easily guess his relations with the CIA, the Defence Department and multinational companies through these men."

Traitor Chon called on his new US master early last year and perpetrated a treachery of having the permanent presence of US troops in south Korea legalized; and he is now making desperate efforts, together with his masters, for fascist suppression, national division and war preparations. This is a

manifestation of his long-fostered treacherous nature.

Indeed, the career of traitor Chon Du Hwan is a dirty one as a secret agent, as a dyed-in-the-wool stooge who sold off the country and people to his masters.

Without getting rid of traitor Chon, the enemy of the nation, we cannot expect the democratization of south Korean society, the reunification of the country or the complete independence of the nation.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan will surely be meted out severe punishment by the nation and history for his indelible crimes against the country and people.

Kang Jong Su

Housing Shortage in South Korea

There were 1,985,000 homeless households in south Korea as of the end of 1980.

If a family has an average of five members it means that nearly 10 million people were houseless.

Particularly, 1,590,000 households are homeless in large cities such as Seoul and Pusan.

Dwelling shortage grew more serious last year.

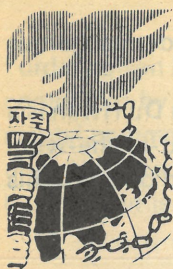
Puppet rulers of south Korea pulled down paupers' houses for military and other purposes and sharply boosted prices of land, dwellings and building materials, making it impossible to build

new houses.

They decided not to build apartment houses in Seoul from last year as they "cause trouble in allotment."

But they are newly building puppet police stations with more than 10,000 million *won* from last year and have allotted nearly one million *pyong* to construct prisons for political offenders.

This clearly shows what "welfare society" mouthed by the Chon Du Hwan clique means.



Independence, Friendship and Peace

Ever-Increasing Economic and Technical Cooperation among Tri-Continental Countries

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The third world countries should not only unite politically but also closely cooperate economically."

The tri-continental countries formed many cooperation organizations in different fields and are raising their role to solve difficult and complex problems arising in building a new life on the principle of filling each other's needs.

Recently power ministers of Asian countries such as Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and the Philippines met in Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Malaysia, and decided to form a committee to strengthen cooperation in the power industry. Earlier, the first symposium of the Latin-American countries on the development of the mining industry was held in Lima, the capital of Peru, and decided to establish a Latin-American mining industry institute. At a meeting held in Brazaville of the Congo Central African countries decided to set up a mineral resources development centre aimed to cooperate with each other in developing mineral resources.

All these facts show the desire of the tri-continental countries to solve problems arising in building a new life through their united efforts.

These countries are strengthening economic and technical cooperation through continental and regional economic cooperation organizations.

The African Development Bank comprising almost all African countries furnished 700 million dollars to 35 countries from 1964, the year of its

establishment, to early 1979, and greatly contributed to the completion of 300-odd projects.

Through economic cooperation organizations the tri-continental countries not only get funds necessary for economic construction but also solve problems arising in huge nature-remaking and construction projects and economic management.

Some time ago Mali, Mauritania and Senegal, member nations of the Senegal River Development Organization held its council meeting in Nouakchott and decided to strengthen cooperation in building dams. Many Southeast Asian countries have jointly built dams for irrigation.

Through international and regional economic cooperation organizations the tri-continental countries are struggling to exercise their legitimate rights and meet their demands in international economic relations, while strengthening their solidarity and cooperation.

The 5th Conference of the Council of the Latin-American Economic System held in 1980 in the capital of Venezuela discussed measures to jointly fight against the "protective tariff" policy of the "European Common Market" countries and the predatory "trade law" of the imperialists.

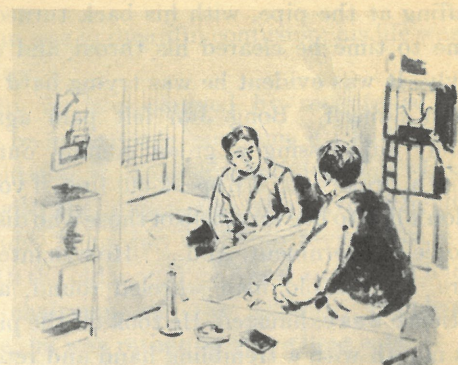
As seen above, the tri-continental countries are achieving great successes in building their national economy by strengthening economic cooperation through various economic cooperation organizations.

Choe Chun Il

SHORT STORY

Burning Sun (3)

Om Dan Ung



Bong Jun came to himself. The first thing he caught sight of was the unfamiliar, yellow-striped ceiling. In a corner of the room was a low desk with drawers. Old In Gyu was at the desk, gazing calmly into the candle flame flickering on the desk, with a pipe in his mouth. Instinctively Bong Jun felt for the revolver on his side. It was there. And he found himself lying on a soft blanket. His heart became full, he had never thought the old man would let him in and do him such a favour. A slight hope arose that he might get in touch with his comrades through the old man.

A gust of wind blew outside, clattering the windowpanes and the candle flame quivered. Suddenly he got dizzy and felt pain; a groan came out of his mouth in spite of himself. The old man who was smoking calmly, looked back. As their eyes met, Bong Jun's heart sank. He saw an apathetic hostile, sneering glare in the old man's eyes.

"Humph, I know what that means...." he frowned, reflectively.

He felt an urge to speak but his wish died as he recalled the fact that they had been always keeping

aloof from each other; the old man had even turned his back when Bong Jun greeted him on the roadway.

"Thank you for your help," Bong Jun said, bracing himself up. "But I'm afraid you'll have a rough time because of me, the enemy is hanging on all around, you see." The old man stared at him unsympathetically for a few moments before he abruptly turned back, making a dry cough. He knocked the pipe hard against the ash tray, took a pinch of tobacco out of his pouch and refilled it.

There was an odd silence in the room, the clock hands were indicating 1 a.m.

The old man sat cross-legged, in white silk trousers and satin jacket, his socks fastened with cloth bands neatly. Bong Jun's eyes were caught by blood stains on his right sleeve and trousers. He guessed the old man's dress was stained when carrying him in.

"It seems that you are still thinking ill of me because of what I've done", Bong Jun said. "Or you sneer at me, saying 'You greenhorn, dare to brag before me yet?'" This forced joke had no effect, however. The old man was silent and kept

puffing at the pipe, with his back turned. From time to time he cleared his throat and coughed dryly. It was evident he was trying hard to calm down himself. Bong Jun felt pain again and barely suppressing a groan coming out of his mouth, broke out, "I'll speak out first, if you don't. I don't like to beg for a help of those who dislike our people's government. And...." He was interrupted here, for the old man wheeled round, as if his patience was exhausted. He took off the pipe from his mouth with a trembling hand and retorted.

"I've never been against the people's government. But anyway I'm in no mind to help you, you. No mind to help you!"

"Then why did you carry me in?"

"Carried you in? No, you came in yourself—," the old man refuted disgustingly.

Bong Jun sat still and closely watched the blood stains on the other man's dress. Had I come in myself? He tried to think out but recalled nothing but the fact that he had tumbled down in the dark. He sighed deeply. "You say I had carried my body myself? Alright. Then I'll get out myself. But as you see, I'm so badly put down that I cannot even turn aside. So,...." He halted, drawing another deep breath and panting.

"...So, I want you to bring somebody. As you know, American devils are in the next village and our men are in the mountain. It's up to you to choose between the peace maintenance corps and our men. Do as you like. You see, I've served with the people's government bodies since liberation to realize General Kim Il Sung's plan. You may either help me if you agree to what our people's power did in the past five years after liberation, or betray me if you don't agree. It's up to you. There'll be no other way, if you want to dispose of me. I don't like to be a burden to you. I know you as well as you know me. I've lived all my life, oppressed and humiliated, but hated being an unwelcome guest to anyone."

Bong Jun halted short of breath. Cold sweats were standing on his wan face.

The old man remained silent. A good long silence. His face appeared to have turned to stone, and presently he opened his mouth, "Alright, why not if you want!"

He determinedly rose and went through the door. In the best room he spoke with his people. After a while Bong Jun heard the gate door squeaking.

Bong Jun, trying to catch the sound coming from outside, had a deep sigh involuntarily. Haven't I been too hasty? What if he comes with American devils? Bong Jun resolved to go out to provide for emergency before the enemy came. He tried to rise but failed.

* * *

Bong Jun woke from the coma again to find himself lying alone in the room. He looked around, breathing short.

The clock was already showing 5 a.m. Four hours passed after the old man had left, but he had not yet turned up.

Where did he go? he wondered. To the next village where the damned Yankees and security corps are flocking about? Or to the Cholgol Valley where my comrades are?

As time went by, he grew uneasy.

Each time the dog barked, he held his breath and listened for any more noise, his hand on the holster. When everything quieted down he would heave a sigh of relief and think: Where is the old man gone? Why doesn't he turn up? He is perhaps wandering in the valley.

Bong Jun wouldn't believe that the old man had sided with the Americans to betray the people's

power because the situation had changed. He had never bowed to the Japs, he had national conscience and pride. After liberation, wealthy folk fled to the south as they hated the people's government in the north, but the old man stayed in his native town to support General Kim Il Sung.

True, he is eccentric and obstinate, but he had never spoken ill of the democratic system except when the matter of tax payment arose, he had supported it all the time.

Am I suspecting him unjustly? he said to himself. Maybe I'm oversensitive. But why does the old man keep aloof from me so, even showing hostility to me? He said he would wait and see. What does it mean? He has national conscience but, doubtless, he belongs to the exploiting class, the national bourgeoisie who are quite different from the working masses.

The crafty class enemy who are opposed to our democratic system never challenge it overtly. It was not clear whether he had wished to be "chairman of the county self-governing council" or the enemy was trying to use him. But, anyway, his name had been mentioned for the post. Coming to that point, Bong Jun felt his suspicion was not unfounded.

Where did the old man go? Bong Jun thought. Whom will he fetch? Should I trust or not?

Bong Jun was in dreadful confusion; his life was at stake now.

Gradually he was plagued by repentance: I would not be having this hard time if I had dealt with the old man skilfully and had done my work properly with the inhabitants who have difficult backgrounds. Bong Jun began to review his relations with the old man from a new angle, and felt that as chairman of the County People's Committee, he was rather on the wrong side.

He recalled what the General had said: "How the county chairman has worked will be estimated by whether or not people respect and support him in a crucial situation."

However hard he works, if they shun him, he is not doing a good job. It is neither you nor I but the people who appraise the work of their government."

Only then did he begin to realize profound meaning of these words. I'll be tested through the arduous war, Bong Jun thought.

My job as county people's committee chairman will be "threshed out" by the county people of various strata, Old In Gyu being one of them, and I'm waiting for their judgment which will decide my fate.

(To Be Continued)





Do You Know?

"SAMGUKSAGI"

"Samguksagi" is a work on the history of the Three Kingdoms—Koguryo, Paekje and Silla (these as a whole are called "Samguk" in Korean history) which existed in Korea as feudal states from the first century B.C. to the first half of the tenth century A.D.

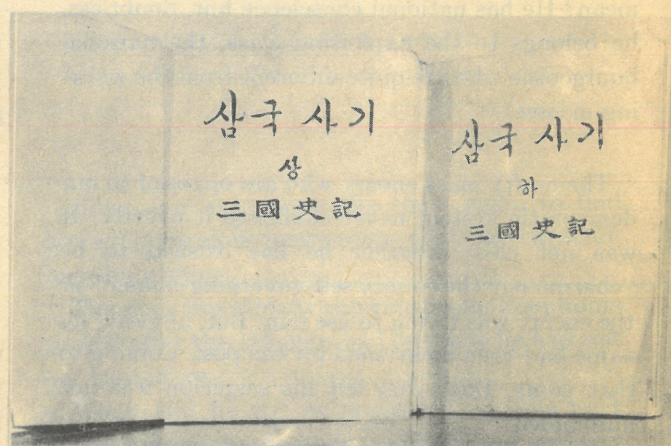
It was published in 50 volumes in 1145. It covers the chronicles of the Three Kingdoms according to kings and the chronological table of each kingdom. And it deals with feudalistic services, social systems, ruling machines, geography as well as the brief biographies of celebrities.

It was compiled with reference to many books which had been published at home and abroad.

"Samguksagi", a work on dynastic history, idealizes from beginning to end the anti-popular bureaucratic rule of feudal kings. But it contains materials on valorous struggles of the Korean people against foreign aggressors in the period of Three Kingdoms and their respective peculiarities. They serve as historical materials in studying the life and culture of our ancestors and their history.

Furthermore, "Samguksagi" is a help towards studying the history and culture of the neighbouring countries of those days.

This work was reprinted in our country in 1958.



THE TOMB OF KING TONGMYONG

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:
"Our country abounds in cultural remains and relics."

King Tongmyong is the founder of Koguryo, the first feudal state of Korea which lasted from the first century B.C. to 668 A.D.

The tomb of King Tongmyong and the remains in its vicinity are valued as national treasure; they also serve as priceless materials in studying the history and culture

of Koguryo in context with those of other Asian countries in those days.

This tomb lies in Mujin-ri, Ryokpo District, Pyongyang City. It is said that it was erected at the beginning of the fifth century; for the purpose of worshipping the first king it was moved to Pyongyang in 427 when the capital of Koguryo was transferred to Pyongyang.

Effective Transport by Cableway.

Afterwards, the tomb was rearranged in the periods of Koryo and Li dynasty, when stone statues, stone men, stone animals and an arbour were built in front of it.

Considering the tomb a valuable historic relic the great leader President Kim Il Sung provided every condition for unearthing and studying it.

According to archeological investigations it is a tomb with murals.

Externally, the tomb is quadrangular in shape and is 8.15 metres high. The side at the base is 22 metres long. The interior is composed of two chambers built with 44 stone blocks and a gallery. On all the walls of the inner chambers are drawn numerous lotus-flower patterns, of which 104 are still discernible.

Several years ago the tomb was reexcavated for investigation and repair and maintenance. In a heap of earth by the gallery there were found more than 100 crown ornaments of different kinds (which sway whenever the crown moves), quite a few crown nails and gold-shielded nails. Besides, the site of a huge temple of Koguryo was unearthed in front of the tomb. It is 225.6 metres from east to west and 130 metres from south to north and covers an area of some 30,000 square metres.

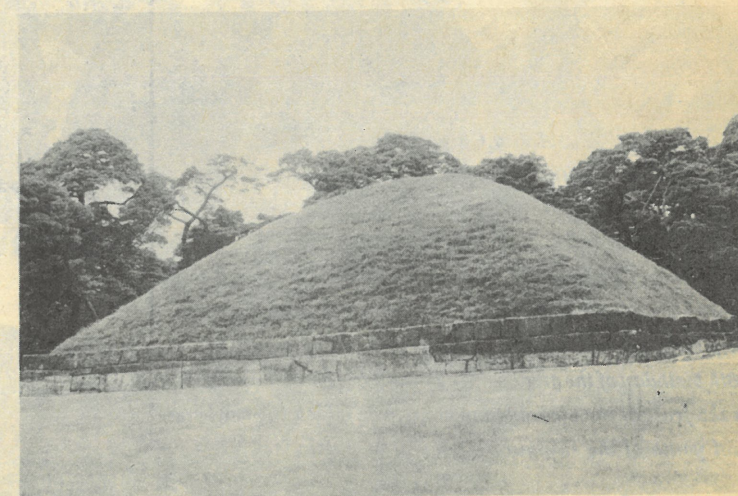
According to the unearthed materials the temple has a form peculiar to Koguryo temples: there are more than 10 buildings erected symmetrically around an octagonal tower and linked up by corridors.

This distribution of buildings can be seen in the site of the Kumgang Temple of Koguryo (located in Chongam-dong, Taesong District, Pyongyang City) erected in 497, and also at a temple in a neighbouring country, which was built for the first time in the sixth century.

Numerous pieces of broken tiles and unglazed earthenwares were unearthed in the temple site. On some of them were engraved the letters "temple" and "tomb". This tells that the temple was erected for the tomb.

Overgrown with strangely-shaped pines the mountain where the tomb lies has been known as a scenic spot from olden times.

Thanks to the government policy of preserving cultural relics, functionaries concerned and working people preserve the tomb, repairing it with all care. And they made its surroundings as beautiful as a park.





Mammoth Blast

Sometime ago the Musan Mine succeeded in a mammoth blast to demolish a mountain of 2.5 million cubic metres at a go. It was the biggest blast since the mine was opened. Unlike previous blast, the directed mammoth blast removed overburden to nearby valleys while loosening the huge mass of bedrock. Through this blast, the young miners who always tackle their job boldly opened up a possibility of boosting ore production.

A Big Cargo Ship "Ounchongnyon" Launched

Recently the Chongjin Shipyard launched a 14,000-ton cargo ship "Ounchongnyon". It is an up-to-date big cargo ship built in less than three months as a gift of loyalty to the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. It is the fruit of the vigorous labour efforts which the workers and youth of the shipyard made out of patriotism.

News

Movilon Factory Put into Operation

Recently a movilon factory, another base of the chemical fibre industry, was put into operation in Hamhung, an industrial city of Korea.

It was built with our technology, our equipment and our resources in a little over one year. It is fitted with thousands of machines, equipment and installations serving the processes of colloid-making, spinning, thermal treatment and packing.

This factory using our abundant raw material will do its part in meeting the growing need of the population for textile.

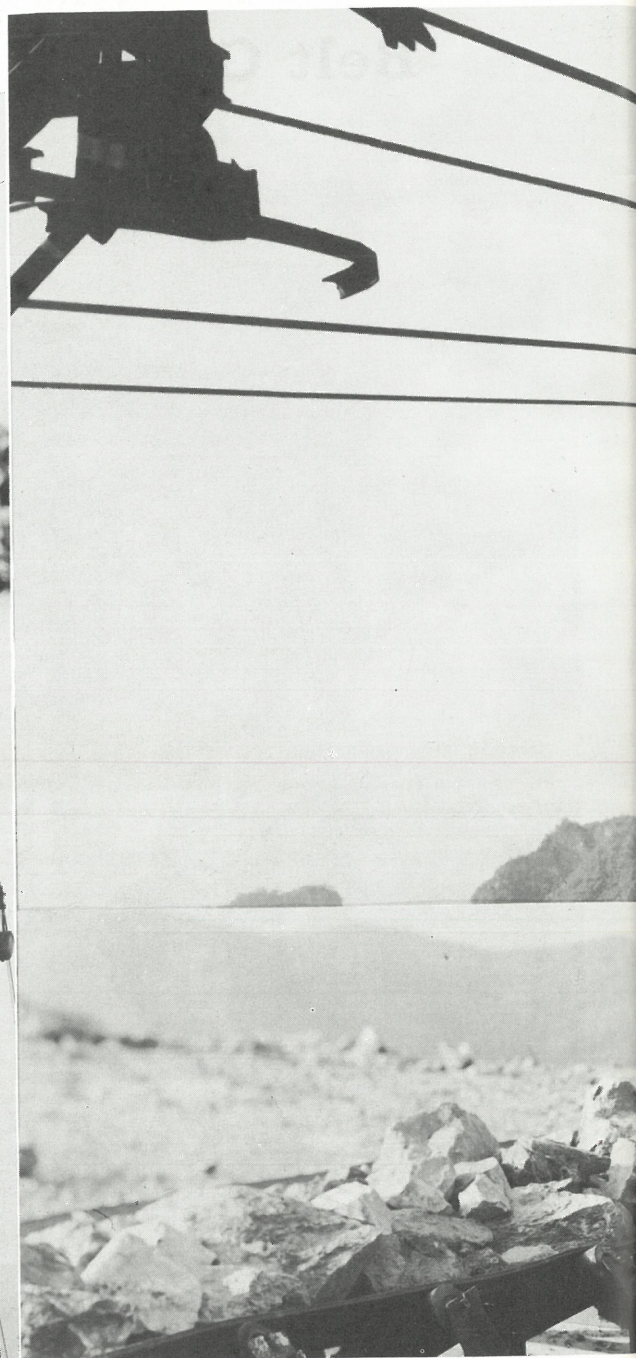
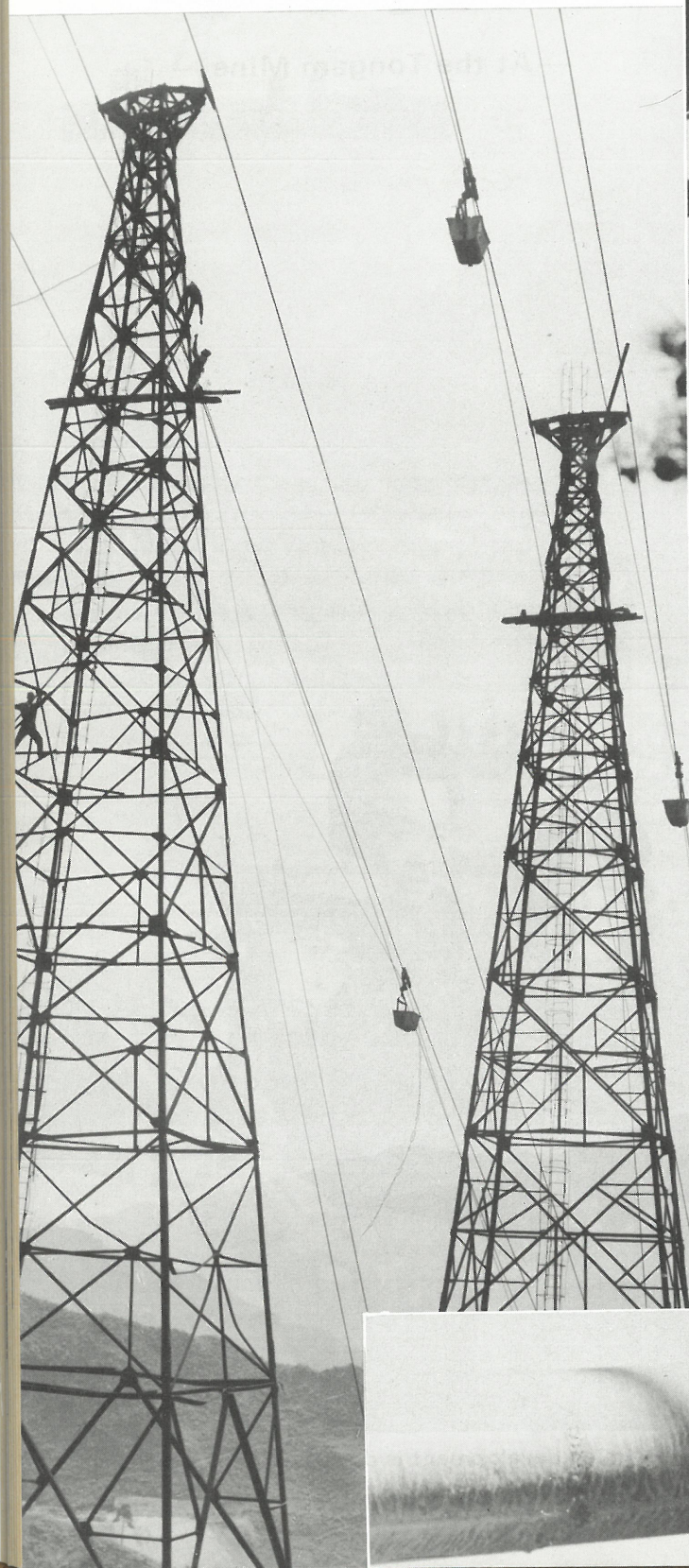
Effective Transport by Cableway, Belt Conveyer and Pipeline

— At the Tongam Mine —



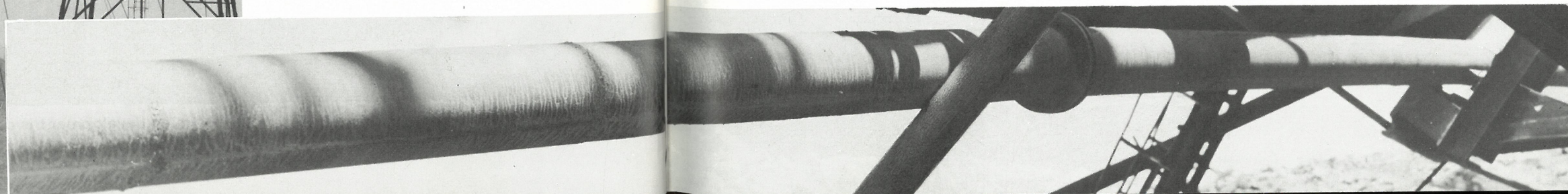
The long-term plan for mine development is discussed

Transport by cableway



Transport by belt conveyer

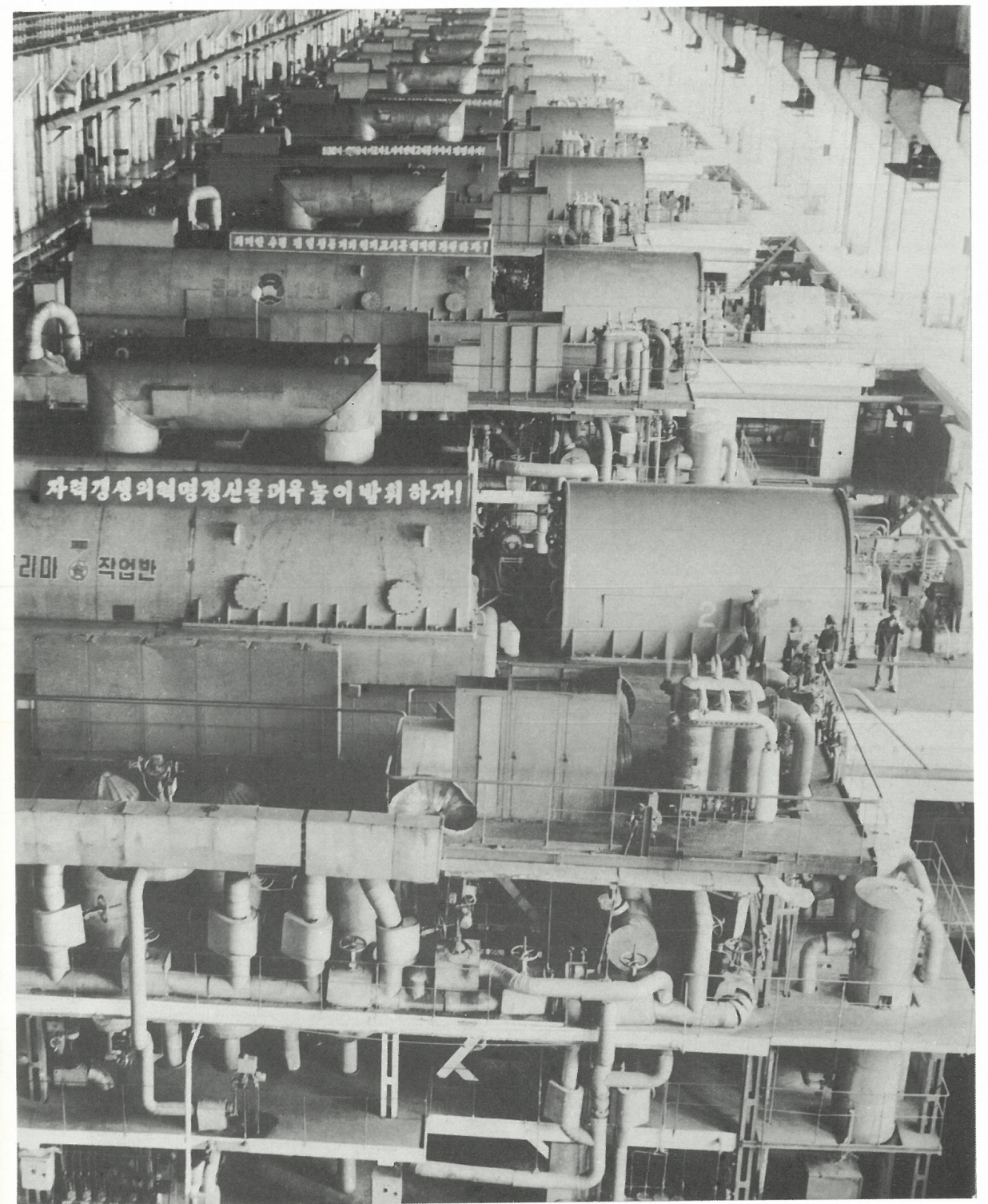
Pipeline transport



Agitation is conducted vigorously to encourage the miners to good results in their work



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